The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily, by carrier, five cents; by mail, $6 a year; $3 for six months; $1 50 for one month.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Commercial News, Literary and Miscellaneous Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00 in Clubs of Twenty, at $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1873. NO. 244.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease Abating at Memphis and Nashville—Case at Wheeling—Five at Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—Eight interments from cholera to-day. Weather hot and dry and the disease abating.

NASHVILLE, June 23.—Thirty-seven deaths to-day against fifty-five yesterday. Three Twenty-four cases reported. The weather to-day is considered favorable to a decrease.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 23.—One case of cholera in this city yesterday; form mild—not fatal as yet.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Five deaths from cholera were reported at the Health office to-day. Advices from Portsmouth this morning, on the upper Ohio, near Potomac, a negro deck hand died of cholera at that place.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23.—The report of Health officer Jones shows that thirteen cases of cholera have occurred in this city since the first appeared two weeks ago. An investigation shows that many of the reported deaths are of the above number. The statement published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of to-day of great ravages of cholera in this city is not true either as to August Vernon or Evansville.

CASUALTIES.

Collision of Picnic Trains on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Number of Passengers Injured.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—At a late hour last night a collision occurred on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, some twenty miles from this city. Two picnic parties left out on that road, yesterday, the one given by the Bricklayers' Union numbering nearly two thousand men, women and children, spent the day at Castle Wood station, twenty-four miles from the city; the other, given by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, numbering about one thousand, went a mile beyond, to Rosewood Grove. When the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' party left they had a train of seven cars, which was backed down on the main track, and while the people were getting aboard the excursion of Bricklayers' train came dashing around the curve near by, and before its speed could be reduced two cars, miles per hour, struck the rear car of the engine train, smashing two baggage cars which were in the rear, and badly damaging the rear coach. The shock was very severe, and nearly every one on the train was thrown from their seats. A large number were hurt more or less severely, but as far as is known no one was killed. The cause of the accident was neglect of the brakesman on the rear train in time to stop, and the opposition of the engineer of the morning train was that the track was clear.

There are no further particulars to note regarding the collision of picnic trains on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad yesterday. Thirteen persons in all injured, but only two of them seriously.

Drowned while Bathing.

ASHLAND, OHIO, June 23, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

John Bryte, twenty-two years old, while in bathing with several others from this place, in Savannah Lake, six miles northwest of this place, Sunday afternoon, became exhausted in the weeds in the lake and drowned before his companions could reach him. He leaves a widow.

CRIMES.

Trial for Wife Murder at Jefferson, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JEFFERSON, OHIO, June 23, 1873.

The trial of Sylvester Rowe for the alleged murder of his wife in Saybrook, last August, was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas to-day. A large number of witnesses have been summoned, and the case will excite general interest in this section of the State.

Attempted Suicide in Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, June 23, 1873.

Al. Johnston, colored man, attempted suicide, by hanging, this afternoon. He was cut down by his brother.

The Triple Murder at Bangor, Maine—Verdict of Guilty.

BELFAST, ME., June 23.—The Coroner's jury in the Gordon tragedy completed the inquest this afternoon. They find that the father and mother came to their death in consequence of blows inflicted upon their heads with an ax, fracturing their skulls; that the infant was either killed in like manner or died from inhaling smoke, heat and fire; the evidence on which they were given; that the fire was kindled in many places and ignited with matches; that on the morning of the murder Potomac, a negro deck hand died of cholera at that place.

BELFAST, Me., June 23.—The report of Health officer Jones shows that thirteen cases of cholera have occurred in this city since it first appeared two weeks ago. An investigation shows that many of the reported deaths are of the above number. The statement published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of to-day of great ravages of cholera in this city is not true either as to August Vernon or Evansville.

Fatal Quarrel Over Cards.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Elijah Montgomery and Frank Roberts quarreled over a game of cards in a saloon at Oxford, Ohio, Saturday night, and came to blows. Montgomery fracturing the skull of Roberts, from which he died yesterday. Montgomery escaped.

The International Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The International Billiard Tournament for the championship of the world, at the uptown balk-line game, commenced to-night at Irving Hall. The following players entered for the tournament: Francois Dussoy, Cyrille Dion, Maurice Daly, John Deery, Joseph Dion and Albert Garnier. After playing one game the three hundred points each, played on five tables, Coleander Peterson being the only player who will play with every other player, and the one winning the greatest number of games will be declared the champion. The first game was between Cyrille Dion and John Deery, and was played in the presence of one of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever seen at a billiard match in New York. The game was won by Dion in thirty-two innings. Dion scoring 300 to Deery's 126. Dion's largest run was 75; Deery's 37.

The second game was between Francois Dussoy and Maurice Daly and was the event of the evening. Daly led off with a run of thirteen. Dussoy followed and scored only seven points, both players made about equal averages for several innings. Daly showed his remarkable skill as a player with a man who has made an average of eighteen in the tournament game. Dussoy made some very brilliant shots. Daly turned the first hundred in the sixteenth inning the game standing, Daly 101, Dussoy 90. In the eighteenth inning Dussoy made a run of 47, and excited great applause. Daly made it by a masterly shot, the balls in the left hand corner and made a run of 84 in this inning, the game the wildest excitement prevailed. The game now stood Daly 176, Dussoy 168. In the twenty-ninth inning Dussoy scored Daly, and when the game was called Dussoy stood 331, Daly 190. After further careful play on both sides Dussoy won the game. Daly then made a run of 28, during which the audience could hardly keep their seats. The heads in parts of the hall were shining in out nets of all sorts on the floor. Who was playing for the first game, Daly subsequently made a run of 19, which left him 299 to Dussoy's 300. Dussoy made the only other point, winning the game, Dussoy standing 324, Daly played thirty-nine innings. To-morrow afternoon the silver Garnier and Joseph Dion play, and in the evening Joseph and Cyrille Dion and Dussoy and Deery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Turner's stables, at the Point Breeze Trotting Park, Philadelphia, were burned yesterday morning. Of fourteen valuable horses in the stable, Maple Leaf and Nettie only escaped. Several brothers' stables, at Buffalo, with sixty horses, were also burned yesterday morning.

The trial of Sylvester Rowe, the patriotic, will commence at New York to-day.

The night express from Richmond on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was thrown from the track Sunday night, and one car turned bottom up and badly wrecked. George Langstaff, of England, and Mr. and Mrs. Waller, of Chicago, were among the injured.

Lewis D. Tappan, one of the foremost workers in the slavery movement in this country, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Saturday.

The band of the One Hundred and Eighth regiment of Saxony arrived at New York yesterday afternoon on the steamship Vandalia. They were received by the Fifth regiment of the New York National Guard, and headed the procession.

The house of B. F. Roberts, near Cayuga, Maine, was burned yesterday morning. Mrs. Roberts leaped from a second-story window and was killed. Miss Bessie, a niece, leaped from the same window and escaped injury by the fall, but is supposed to be fatally burned. A little son of Mr. Roberts was rescued just by falling down stairs. The fire is thought to be incendiary.

The fire in the vicinity of Gilberton, Pa., Sunday night, continued to spread, but has left the valley and gone into the mountains, where little damage can be done, the coal breakers being lower down the valley.

Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of Baron Debance, has been held for extradition to Belgium.

The United States Circuit Court at New York was engaged yesterday in empanelling a jury for the trial of Tennessee Claflin, charged with perjury. The Judge refused to postpone the trial in consequence of the alleged sickness of one of the defendants.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, President of the Royal Geographical Society of London is seriously ill.

A dispatch to the Secretary of the Interior, from the chairman of the Indian Commission, mentions that a council had been held with the Sioux Indians at Fort Laramie, resulting successfully with several trifling changes in the agency and continuance of peace.

J. B. Henderson, age 8, Fay, who attempted to pass a forged check on the Bristol county, Massachusetts, National bank, yesterday, was arraigned at Taunton yesterday, and pleaded guilty to all for his appearance at the September term. He had in his possession $1,000 in money. He is a Jersey Central Railroad hands, probably stolen, and was in rough clothes. The accused claims that he is a victim of mistaken identity.

The Assistant Treasurer of New York has been directed to pay the coupon interest on the fifth inst., and registered interest on the first proximo, July.

The Assistant Treasurer, City of Baltimore, Olympic and Westphalia, from New York, have arrived out. The Wyoming, from Liverpool, and Vandalia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

Peacock's Hotel and stables, at Malton, Ontario, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and two men burned to death.

A man named Clark, connected with the Transatlantic Circus, was fatally shot at Ripon, Wisconsin, yesterday.

Hon. Joe. Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor last November, is in the city of Little Rock, on the situation.

A stranger who registered at the Sherman House, St. Louis, a few days ago as Thomas Adams, was found dead in his room by an officer of poison taken with a design to kill himself.

The seconds in the Montreal-McCarty duel, at Richmond, Va., have been required to bail for $5,000 each to appear before the grand jury July 7th.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Test of Astronomical Instruments

Steam Boiler Explosion Commission.

The Removed Vienna Commissioners.

Their Friends After the Facts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 23, 1873.

Transit of Venus Observation.

Professor Hastings, of the National Observatory, left here to-night for New York and Boston to examine into the progress and character of the work on the instruments for observing the coming transit of Venus. The chronometers and transit instruments are being manufactured in New York, and the telescopes and photographic apparatus in Boston. It is intended to test all the instruments before turning them over to the observing parties.

Steam Boiler Explosions Commission.

Benj. Crawford, of Allegheny City, arrived here to-day, to be present at the meeting to be held here on Wednesday of the Board of Skilled Mechanics, appointed under the act of Congress appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of making inquiries into the causes of steam boiler explosions. Messrs. Crawford and Holmes represent the Western interests, and Stevens and Copeland the Eastern. The object of the meeting is to decide upon a plan of operations. The general purposes and scope of these inquiries have already been given in these dispatches.

The Facts Desired.

Intelligence has been received here that a number of prominent gentlemen of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York and the Eastern States have been in correspondence with each other on the subject of the suspension of the Vienna Commissioners, and have decided to request the Secretary of State to produce the affidavits and other proofs which he has claimed to have of the Board's guilt. These gentlemen feel indignant at the sweeping action which operated as an impeachment of the character of their friends, who were persons of known integrity and social position. They declare if they obtain no satisfaction from the Secretary of State, they will get at the truth of the matter through a Congressional investigation.

Public Documents Delayed.

The exhaustion of funds and consequent reduction of the force in the government printing office, until the first of July, has occasioned delay in the publication of some of the reports which have the largest general circulation throughout the country. These are the reports of the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Education and Smithsonian Institution. Those of a specific character are the United States Survey, the Mineral Resources of the United States, and Hayden's Geological Exploration of the Territories of the United States. The latter is completed and only awaits the binder. The manuscript of all the other reports mentioned are in the hands of the government printers. Persons particularly interested in the annual reports of the Commissioners of Agriculture and Education will have to wait longer before their copies can be obtained, because these government publications, Work, however, is expected to have all the above in immediately after July 1st, and they will be ready by the meeting of Congress in December.

Reduction of Postage—Postal Cards and Their Uses—Postal Supplies Free of Postage—Rulings—Consequent Loss to the Revenue—Publishers' Privilege—America Competing with England in the Iron Trade—Public Buildings in the West.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1873.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

The Postoffice Department officially announces that on July 1, 1873, the postage from the United States to Belgium will be, via England, eight cents per half ounce or fraction; direct by steamers plying between Philadelphia and Antwerp, constituted one rate of postage, and the rule applies to letters of one ounce or fraction. Rates for printed matter, via England, same as formerly. By direct steamer, newspapers three cents each, if not over four ounces. Other printed matter and samples two cents, not to exceed one ounce; four cents, from one to two ounces; six cents, from two to four ounces, and six cents for every additional four ounces or fraction. Prepayment on ordinary letters optional; on all other matter obligatory, including registered letters.

ABOUT POSTAL CARDS.

The Postmaster General has instituted negotiations with the Canadian Postoffice looking to the exchange of postal cards with that country at a two cent rate of postage. Until the matter is definitely settled postal cards or from Canada will be charging, which, after brief discussion was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, That, in the opinion of this Convention, both the postage to be paid by the people and faithful to the trusts committed to their care, locally and in the nation at large, and have given extravagance whenever they grudged necessary economy where we should have had ability in the management of the affairs of the county, we do not seek to bind any one to the support of any special political doctrines, aiming solely to bring about substantial reform within our county.

National and State matters were left for the State Convention for just both.

The following ticket was placed in nomination: Representative, H. C. Brown, Republican; Sheriff, Harrison Boyer, Republican; Prothonotary, Clerk of Court, W. S. McMillen, Liberal Republican; Auditor, Thomas Bonsall, Democrat; Judiciary Director, Lowry Steele, Democrat; Commissioner, Peter Snapp, Democrat; on the Independent Democratic ticket; Treasurer, R. H. Rowland, Republican.

There was apparently a majority of Republicans in the Convention, and it was noticeable that of the Democrats present there were none of prominence in the party. Democrats who had been placed around both behind and in front of the scenes, but failed to bring forward his peculiar goodness which were sorely treated at the former Convention. The ticket, with two or three exceptions, is very fair, and leaves no room for kicking. However, that the Democrats here take very little stock in the "new departure" is shown by the fact Allen county Democrats, and that such support as the ticket will get must come principally from the Republican party.

STATE NEWS.

The Schuylkill *Republican*, published at Minersville, has been enlarged to nine columns to the page. It is handsome in appearance and edited with much ability.

The Waynesburg *Independent* says: Fresh specimens of iron ore are still being brought to town occasionally by Mr. Thomas Bradley, who, for one, seems determined to demonstrate the existence of the covery shall not be forgotten. He has great confidence in the richness of the ore, and believes it exists in large and valuable quantities.

A young man named Bystone died in Cambridge-boro the other day from drinking water when he was warm.

An exchange says: Some idea may be formed of the extent of the lumber trade on the Pennsylvania Canal, when we mention the fact that many lumber boats, carrying from 30,000 to 90,000 feet of lumber, pass down the canal daily, and large lots are unloaded at way points. On the wharf, rear of the Lebanon Valley depot, over 640,000 feet of white pine lumber has already been unshipped this season, and of which will be reloaded upon cars and taken up the Lebanon Valley. It requires from eight to twelve hours hard work to unload a boat of 85,000 or 90,000 feet, for which the hands get twenty cents per 1,000.

John J. Krause, a well known business man was drowned on the 20th, while bathing.

The Lancaster *Examiner* calls upon the authorities of that city to wipe out all unmuzzled dogs, found running at large.

The laborers at the Lancaster city water works are on a strike for higher pay.

A motherly old hen in Emporium, deprived by her owners of an opportunity of raising a brood of chicks, has adopted a young cat, which she cares for with great assiduity. For this story hold the Cameron *Free* responsible.

The Mansfield *Advertiser* remarks: "A Tioga girl attended a dance not long since, when asked by a young gentleman from Wellsboro to waltz, replied: "I can't dance those whirl around figures; they always make me puke."

The Emporium *Independent* says that on Friday last a young man named Collins, while stealing a ride on the Empire freight train, fell off about three miles below Driftwood, and the cars passing over his neck completely severed his head from his body.

The first of the series of excursions to be given to the children of Philadelphia is announced for to-morrow, and it is expected that more than 1,200 will participate.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Fredonia, Mercer county, will be dedicated on Sunday next. The Rev. L. W. Day will officiate.

James Callahan, aged nine years, was drowned while bathing in the canal at Jersey Shore, on the 16th inst.

A fellow named George Short committed a brutal outrage upon the person of Mrs. T. M. Taggart, in Delaware township, Northumberland county, on the 14th inst., and has thus far escaped arrest.

An old lady, Mrs. Curlow, was run over by a locomotive at Milton, on the 19th inst., and so badly hurt that she died the next day.

A correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* says they have a queer specimen of humanity in the borough of Foxburg, in the shape of an old resident named David Bogue. He is ninety-five years old, says he is worth $500,000, lives in an old shell of a house near the Court House, which he has occupied for seventy years, is not a voter, has no residence, and has lived this long period alone, with neither the smiles or frowns of woman to enliven him. He owns what is the "eye sore" of the town, a large lot covered with rubbish and a dozen in number, in the very heart of the town. Love, money or persuasion, can't induce him to lease or sell any of his property. He has some very eccentric traits of character. He cannot be termed a miser, although he never openly gives of his ample means to help the poor. He has been offered $1,000 in a lump sum, but has been defeated in his every effort in a way that, such as cropping up to the doors of the only saloon in the place, and when all hands in the room companists start for the door, old "Davy" deposits his gold on the stove, and leaves unmolested; or he puts his gold on the stove for a load of coal, and order it to be sent ready perused, with a strict order not to reveal the name of the donor.

When veteran Philadelphia drummers wander away from that slow village to the city of Lock Haven, they are very apt to be taken in and done for. A case in point: A modest young gentleman, representing a boot and shoe house in the city of homes, was in Lock Haven last Monday night, and in order to while away the time, went to a German beer saloon, where he was stopped by two men, one representing himself as a policeman, and the other as a detective, with sleeping it. The latter submitted to a search of his person, and the quasi policeman and his friend took a fond watch, money and other valuables, and their departure. Another stranger came up, and, like Rumpelstiltskin, the quaker city that it would be all right—he would get his property back when the case was heard before a magistrate. When reference to say that hearing never was had.

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Fire at Cambridge, Ohio—Loss $31,000.

CAMBRIDGE, O., June 23.—A coal tar vat exploded about four o'clock this afternoon, in the foundry of C. P. Simons & Bros., and before an alarm could be given the building was in flames. The fire spread to the adjoining brick buildings, threatening at one time to destroy that portion of the town. At ten P. M., however, it is thought the fire is fully under control. The following property was destroyed: Simons & Brothers' foundry, loss $12,000, no insurance; Zahniger, $1,000, no insurance; Haley & Son's warehouse burned and goods damaged $10,000, no insurance; T. Reed's dwelling, $3,000, no insurance; W. H. McIlyard's dwelling, $2,500, insured in the Underwriters for $1,000; other small losses aggregating $3,3 5. Total $31,000.

Tobacco Warehouse Destroyed—Loss $80,000.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23.—The tobacco warehouse of D. R. Thomas, North Covington, an immense frame, containing a few hundred hogsheads of tobacco, was totally destroyed this midnight. Loss $80,000; insured for about $40,000 in local companies. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire used in the warehouse.

Annual Meeting of the Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, MICH., June 23.—The regular annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will take place at Put in Bay, on Sandusky Bay, on Wednesday of the present month, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year and the annual reports will be made.

(Signed) B. N. WALKER, President.
H. E. BAKER, Secretary.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Recess Resolution Rescinded.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, Mr. Brodhead, of Northampton, sent up the following resolution, which was read and tabled:

"That the Committee on Corporations be instructed to report a provision requiring all corporations to divide their net earnings at least once in each year, and that, where profits have been earned but expended, such corporations shall at least once in each year declare dividends thereof, and distribute such to stockholders for the amount thereof."

The recess committee was again called up, and discussed. The resolution was amended and adopted as follows: "That the resolution passed June 20, providing for an adjournment from June 27 to the third Tuesday of October next, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and hereafter this Convention will hold two sessions daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3½ P. M. to 6 P. M."

The Miners and the Screen Law.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

If the whisperings afloat prove true, we may perchance ere long be called upon to witness a contention between the miners and coal operators of our county. The miners for years past have been complaining that a large proportion of the coal mined by them is in no manner computed to their credit. Furthermore they assert that this coal is sold in the market for a reasonable price, but that the labor expended in the mining of the same receives no recognition at the hands of the employers. To compel a recognition could only be accomplished, if at all, by a long protracted strike, which they naturally hesitated to inaugurate. When an individual is employed by another, it is fair as well as natural to presume that his wages will be based not upon a portion, but upon all of the work performed, and if he is carried on at so much per piece or bushel, his wages will be computed in conformity with the entire production.

The printer may not be paid as much for setting one description of type as he will for another, yet he is allowed so much for each, and in the summing up is paid for the whole. The grinder, the beater, and the roller are paid for making, beating and rolling, a given price for each of the different kinds of qualities and sizes of rags. It is the one instance in the quality and in other in the sizes, and each is added to the other, and on payday the whole is paid for. The brick-maker is paid less for making common than pressed brick, but as he receives for each kind, be, of course, allowed so for all. And so it is with nearly all trades, where the commodities produced are classified. But in the miners' case there seems to be an exception; the coal mined by them is screened, and though he may exercise the great skill and caution, still some coal will go through the screen, and thus become classified, and that portion passing through receives no recognition, so far as the miner is concerned, at the hands of the operator.

For years they have been silent sufferers of this to their minds injustice. To attempt to secure a recognition in this particular by means of a strike they feared would entail trouble, the forebodings of which they could not endure in their present, and continued privation. To seek redress through law seemed futile, for in an attempt to collect wages for labor performed in the production of mill coal, it was self-evident that the decree of custom arbitrarily established in the absence of law would be paramount, hence no wages could be collected. In this dilemma they applied to the Legislature for relief, authorizing them to receive, and failing to receive, to then recover by due process of law wages according to whether for mining merchantable, run of lump coal, the rate of compensation to be agreed upon by both parties, and in the adjudication the old law of seventy-six pounds should be computed as one bushel and ten hundred pounds one ton. The object was to dethrone custom, and by virtue of this law bring labor and capital upon a level, where all the work would of necessity receive recognition. It further provided means whereby miners could employ an Inspector to determine what no fraud was practiced on the part of the miner, to agree to the penalty clause attached. I say wisely for the reason that there is no county in a ton which provides proper means for the collection of money due, and in addition authorizes the fixing of the amount of the penalty which is compelled to pay. When the debt is canceled, the penalty is remitted by law or otherwise, and no justice is vindicated; to inflict in addition fines and imprisonment would be an outrage upon both.

This act as now in effect on the 45th inst., and in my judgment, of itself enters into a part of a civil contract, the miners and their employers of course to agree as to rates. In a casual conversation with a number of prominent, intelligent miners, it was said that they do not contemplate an advance of wages, but simply to demand a recognition of all the labor performed, and that there may be no trouble, are willing to submit to a reduction on the price paid per bushel, running from one cent to one and a half cents, the same to take effect from the first of the present month.

Such can of Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure (to be used even full), and a valuable set of receipts. Try it once, and you will never use any other.

American Boneless Sardines

Are prepared in the best olive oil. Their fine flavor and nutritious quality, with the extremely low price, should at once place them in favor of all housekeepers. Their introduction will make them very popular. For lunches, picnics, &c., they are the best, as well as the cheapest relish. Retail dealers can be supplied from the stock of Jesse H. Lippincott, 221 Liberty street.

Very Hot.

The Imperial Russian mustard, with the horse-radish flavor, is the strongest in the world, and is especially pleasant to the palate of those who are fond of horseradish. Wholesale at Jesse H. Lippincott's, 221 Liberty street.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

Rules for Its Prevention and for Its Treatment.

Dr. Moreau Morris, late Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department of New York, contributes to the *Express* of that city the following article on epidemic cholera, its prevention and treatment. It should receive a careful reading:

As the subject of epidemic cholera is now becoming one of public interest, I forward for publication a few specific rules that will afford such information to the general public regarding the means for prevention of the spread of such pestilence as can be easily understood and applied by every person. Eradicating the poisonous germs of the first case thoroughly and effectually is of the utmost importance. The predisposing conditions for the propagation of cholera poison are neglected solid matter, bedding, or other textile fabrics, neglected privies, water closets, whether in private houses or communal houses; but the special means for promoting its spread are impurities, water closets, urinals, and such like accumulations upon the floor of railroads, steamboats, steamships, sailing vessels, and at hotels and boarding houses, and wherever strangers are likely to resort in emergencies. A simple, painless diarrhoea should at this time be regarded with suspicion, especially if occurring with a traveler or stranger.

House drains, sewer connections, unventilated, damp cellars, defective drainage about dwellings—in a word, decomposition, from whatever source, animal or vegetable, should be most carefully and thoroughly looked after, for in decomposition lurks the source from whence many poisons to the human organism take their origin, and this one of cholera most especially. Hence every person should watch and guard his surroundings with increased vigilance, particularly at a time when a contagious or infectious disease threatens. But as preaching often seems to avail but little, I would suggest a few practical rules in detail for use. These are the results of extended experience in the sanitary care of this city during a forty-two years' practice.

Of the first importance is care of—First, personal health. Temperance in eating and drinking; regular hours for sleep; frequent bathing in pure water—not in the filthy water of our sewer-polluted rivers (East and North); good, plain, substantial food; avoiding too much ice-water, or drinking none too cold when heated. If a person has any tendency to bowel complaint, a flannel band should be constantly worn around the bowels, reaching from the ribs to the hips.

If any symptoms of diarrhoea should appear, pain ful or painless, rest is the immediate thing to be done—absolute rest; let no excuse whatever prevent. Without medication a fe required should be under the advice of a physician, who should be summoned promptly. In ordering the first stages of this affection that remedies should be applied. A few hours' delay may prove fatal in the end.

Second. Sanitary care of premises and places—sunlight, fresh air, pure water and cleanliness are the greatest and best of all prophylaxes. In every city and town there should be general cleansing, and removal or burning of all sources of decomposition, vegetable or animal.

As scientists have now fully settled upon the opinion that "all matters which a patient discharges from his stomach or bowels are infective," when cholera is the prevailing epidemic these should be especially guarded, and whatever poison they may contain or eliminate be immediately and utterly destroyed or rendered innocuous. This may be accomplished by the following means:

Prepare the following solution, keeping it on hand constantly during the warm months: Ten pounds of copperas dissolved in five gallons of water, to which add half a pint of crude carbolic acid, or half the quantity of pure acid; stir this well together when it is ready for use. One pint of this solution should be poured into every water-closet pan or privy seat, and double the quantity in the ordinary yard privy, twice daily. For decomposing masses of filth which may not be immediately removable, saturate well with this solution. For outside drains connected with the house, pour in a quart daily, or oftener, if offensive.

For the sick chamber the chamber vessels should always have a quantity therein before use and immediately after use. All soiled clothing or bedding should at once be placed in a tub of cold water, and in a tub having sufficient of this disinfectant solution to saturate them; should be allowed to remain therein for one hour or half, after which they should undergo a thorough boiling for half an hour or more. Handling such articles should be done more cautiously than handling or attending the patient; and especially so after a certain period has elapsed. Hence the necessity for frequent changes of clothing, that the vitalizing principle developed by decomposition has not time to act.

Should the patient recover or die, the apartment or room should be immediately closed and thoroughly fumigated as follows:

Placing an iron dish in the center of the room, upon such articles of furnishing that fire may not be communicated, put therein two or three pounds of common sulphur, pour over it a small quantity of alcohol, and after the room is lighted and the apartment closed, set the alcohol on fire and let it burn slowly out. This liberates the vapor of sulphurous acid, which permeates every crevice and fibre of bedding and clothing. Allowing the room to remain closed for three or four hours, it may then be thrown wide open and thoroughly ventilated. All soiled clothing and bedding must then be placed in the disinfecting solution and treated as before mentioned. Never put away the smallest piece of cloth, clothing, sheets, bedding, pocket handkerchiefs or any textile fabric until it has been thoroughly cleansed and purified, as the disease has been transmitted and communicated months and years after by such means.

Other disinfectants may be used, but, from their economy and universal facility of being procured and used, these are specially recommended, having been found entirely reliable.

Personal.

James Gild, the enterprising Liberty street manufacturer of Marbelized Mantels, Ranges, Furnaces, &c., has returned from a five months' trip in Colorado Territory, in pursuit of his health, and we were glad to shake hands with him and find him looking so much better. He will be happy to have all his friends and customers call and see him at his place of business, 474 Liberty street.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men, on sugars. All kinds of groceries and flour at the Checkered Front, Pittsburgh. T. C. Jenkins.

Prevention Better than Cure.

Fortify the stomach and bowels and brace up your muscles and nerves with the most wholesome and nutritious of all food—Pearl Wheat. Ask your grocer for it.

It is impossible to invigorate a feeble and diseased organization without the aid of wholesome food. Pearl Wheat Farina exhausted energies with extraordinary rapidity. You can procure it of your grocer.

Those who are wise and wish to escape the numerous summer complaints, are fortifying their systems against the attacks of disease by using Pearl Wheat as a daily diet. Ask your grocer for it.

The Great Patent.

The White River Flour people have an entire new process, will probably make more and better bread than any flour in this country for the money. Every retailer should keep it. See T. C. Jenkins's advertisement.

THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

White River Flour, Lilly Mills Golden Fleece and Jenkin's Snow Flake

All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.

Time on Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise, 30 days. One per cent. discount allowed on Flour and all other Goods, if paid within 10 days from date of bill.

No charge for drayage.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—2 MORTGAGES of $10,000 each, or one of $20,000, on first class property. Apply to ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

WANTED—SCHOOL TEACHERS—ONE Superintendent and 7 Assistant Teachers for the coming year. Address J. B. VANDYKE, Secretary, Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A MORGAN Horse, 7 years old, a fast trotter and good saddle horse, either single or double for a jagger wagon; or will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 54 Second avenue.

WANTED—WHITE WHEAT—THE highest market prices for good White Wheat, at their Mills, Nos. 183 to 195 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—LABORERS—FARM AND Garden Hands, Carriage Drivers, Grils and Women for housework. Apply at 139 Federal street, Allegheny. Intelligence Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—A FOREMAN—A thoroughly competent man as Foreman in a Machine Barrel Painting Room. None need apply who are not perfectly familiar with all branches of the business. Address, stating references, Oil City Barrel Works, Oil City, Pa.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FEW lots in the city of Chicago, worth from sixty to twenty-five thousand dollars each, for a stock of merchandise, and pay or receive a good rent or personal Property, at cash value, located in Pittsburgh or Allegheny City. Any thing that can be sold. Address M. C. BURT, St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—ATTENTION, OWNERS and DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE—We, the undersigned, want to purchase a Tract of Land, in fact in the city limits, containing from 50 to 100 Lots. State terms, price, size and exact location. J. M. HAMILTON, C. ROTT, D. S. ELLIOTT, A. Committee of the Penn Avenue Building, Loan and Home Aid Association. Address C. ROTT, Lock Box 612 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—EVERYWHERE to Sell ABEUS VERMIN-EXTERMINATOR, the only reliable article in the market. Apply or address with stamp, ATLAS, ABEL & CO., No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JUNE 23, FROM German Savings Bank, Allegheny, via way of Ohio street to Diamond, Allegheny, one Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Passage Ticket, No. 2,001, dated June 23, and Forty five ($45) Dollars; 37 Twenty Dollar Bills and One Five. The above money was belonging to orphan children, and a Reward of One Hundred Dollars will be paid on return of money to WM. McKINNEY, No. 139 River avenue, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE 24 INCH ENGINE, 5 feet stroke. Upper works all new. HENRY WELLS & CO., Penn avenue and Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE 9X12, ONE 10X20, one 8x12, and two 8x24 second hand Engines, in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable. From 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and F'k. Pl. W. & O. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—THE Good Will and Furniture of a House, well established in a central location, filled with good paying, lo gers. Any person desirous of entering the Boarding line for re-liar and transient boarders, this is a fine opportunity. Address A. M., at this office.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. AT WOOD & McCANDLESS', corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—DWELLING OF 4 ROOMS and Cellar, lot 20x135 feet on Thirty-eighth street. Also 2 Frame Houses, with Dwelling of 4 Rooms, Attic and Celler, on Center street. Also 1 Lot 20x107 feet on Thirty-eighth street. Also 2 Lots on Liberty avenue, all being situate in Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Apply to W. W. RAND, Real Estate Agent, 101 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP BUILDING LOTS. 12 Lots in Woods' Run, 6 Lots in Lawrenceville street, 35 Lots in East Liberty, 93 Lots near Lawrenceville, 300 Lots at Hinkston, 60 Lots in Allegheny, 100 Lots in 17 Lots in Mansfield, 72 Lots in Temperanceville and 400 Lots in Monongahela City, all in one section, and Houses in different localities and cheap Farms in Washington county. Inquire of E. C. KEYS, 43 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, where they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bellevernon Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at Lemity School House, on TUESDAY, July 1st, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., to agree upon measures for the Dissolution of said Company.

ALEX. BALDWIN, President.

☞ CITY TAXES—1873—

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE (Municipal Hall)
PITTSBURGH, June 7, 1873.

Notice is hereby given, that the several Assessors have placed in this office duplicates of

City,
City Building,
Fire,
Special,
Poor,
City School,
Ward School,
City Business Taxes, and
City Water Rents,

For the year 1873, and that said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received in pursuance of the several Ac

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1873.

An adjourned meeting of citizens interested in the organization of an Industrial Exposition for Pittsburgh, was held yesterday, and further steps taken to that end. The interest is gradually increasing, and there seems no reason now to doubt the success of the enterprise.

The Canadian Methodist denominations are moving for reunion. The "Wesleyans" are the more numerous body, and Commissioners named by them have agreed with the "New Connection" Commissioners upon a scheme of union, with every prospect that it will be ratified by the two bodies. It proposes to adopt the title of the "United Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada," and its General Conference will be made up of equal numbers of ministers and laymen.

The Boston *Pilot*, the organ of the Catholic Church in that section of the country, takes strong ground in favor of paying workmen their wages on Monday, instead of Saturday. It says: "Men's lives are wasted, their families ruined, their morals murdered, by the spendthrift habits formed on Saturday night, the night of full pockets and no work ahead. This is the night of terror to numberless poor families in all great cities." The plan of paying our employees on Monday has been adopted in the COMMERCIAL office, at the request of a majority of the men themselves, and it gives entire satisfaction.

Some startling statements are made by Dr. McKinley, of Chicago, in a pamphlet giving the "Statistics of Inebriation in the United States." The net results for the whole country are as follows: Population, 40,000,000. Of 900 men, 122 never drink ardent spirits at all, 100 drink moderately, but not to intoxication, 50 are ephemeral drinkers, 25 drink periodically, called "spreeing," and three are habitual inebriates. To every 178 who drink, three are confirmed inebriates, 25 are periodical drinkers, 50 are ephemeral drinkers, 100 are moderate drinkers, and non-drinkers 122. Grand total 300. One confirmed inebriate to every 50½.

The vexed question of skilled domestic service is discussed by Dr. Holland in a recent article on the subject. He suggests two means of remedying existing evils: one is, to have a bureau of registry in every city, in which no names shall be entered except those of men and women who have established by competent testimony their entire fitness for whatever department of domestic service they may be engaged in. Every good servant would thus be enrolled, and bad ones could not then trade on "characters" which do not belong to them. Another suggestion is, that wealthy and philanthropic men should found schools of domestic service in all populous cities, where men and women can be taught.

The abolition of all railway passes does not meet the approval of J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. During a recent visit to Chicago, in discussing the action of the late Railway Convention at that place, he is reported to have stated that whatever might be the present intention and desire of those composing the meeting at which the resolutions abolishing the pass system were adopted, the effort would in the end prove abortive. He held that the discretionary granting of passes was not injurious to the railways, but a wholesome practice. If the passes were abolished, some device, such as the giving of free tickets, would be substituted, and the old practice would virtually be restored. The only way to secure unanimity of action, in this matter, was to have Congress enact a law making the granting of passes illegal. He predicted that any other plan would fail.

A New York paper lately surprised a good many of its readers with the statement that those impudent Kickapoos, a band of whom was so justly chastised by Major McKenzie, have been wont to make their raids on the hither side of the Rio Grande in the disguise of white men. The ruse, it seems, dressed themselves in American garments, preferring the style favored by the herdsmen of the border, and sometimes adopting a dress which, at a little distance, gave them the appearance of a company of Methodist ministers on their way to camp meeting. The villany of such hypocrisy needs no comment; what could anybody say to intensify the disgust which it excites in the virtuous heart? "Stealing the livery of heaven to serve the Devil in" has seldom been more literally exemplified. However, the Kickapoos are not the only people in those latitudes who wage war under false colors. A band of seven Indians, they assert, were lately captured on a plundering raid in Brown county, Texas. In despite of their entirely Indian equipment and complexion, something peculiar in the physiognomy of one of the rascals excited among their captors the suspicion that they were not what they seemed, whereupon a vigorous application of a little soap and water soon revealed the fact that they were all white men. The trick is not uncommon on the frontier, and the practice of it has been the cause of more trouble with the red men than many people in the East are aware of.

Another gigantic railroad enterprise has been projected, and is now being discussed by wealthy capitalists and railroad men interested in the more prominent cities along the route. Chicago in the north and Augusta in the south, are to be the termini. The proposed road is to follow an air line from Chicago to Indianapolis; thence in the same course to the Ohio river at Vevay; thence to Lexington, Kentucky, Knoxville, Tennessee, and Augusta, Georgia, the objective point; thence, by roads already completed to Savannah, Port Royal and Charleston. The air line distance from Chicago to Savannah is seven hundred and sixty-seven miles, while the shortest route by roads now in operation between these points is one thousand miles. The feasibility of the route has already been determined by actual surveys. By adapting lines or portions of lines already built, only about five hundred miles will have to be constructed. That such a road would pay largely on the investment, can hardly be doubted; while the benefits which it would confer upon the States traversed—especially those south of the Ohio—would be incalculable. Chicago must be commended for the enterprise which she exhibits in thus reaching out her arms for the trade of the South Atlantic coast. Pittsburgh is doing the same thing, in the construction of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road, and the promoters of the latter enterprise will perceive that they did not consider this important work a day too soon. Heretofore the lines have been mainly run East and West, but a new departure is manifest in this respect, as the interests of trade demand more direct facilities for an interchange of commodities between the North and South. In view of the great importance of the road as a national and international channel of communication, it was resolved to apply to the next Congress for a national charter. One of the advantages claimed for a national charter over the charters already in existence is that it would give the enterprise a national character, strengthen the confidence of capitalists, and obviate any unforeseen local difficulties that might occur.

In one of the British colonial possessions, some years ago, all the clerks in a great government office were kept in a fever of anxiety and research for two long, weary intertropical days because of a deficit in the money accounts of a province, for the accuracy of which the chief of the office was responsible. The defalcation was not large in amount; in fact, it was only four *annas* or half a rupee, a rupee being (roundly) equal to half a dollar United States currency. But the agitation of the British official mind was as great as if not four *annas* but an entire *lac* of rupees had been involved. Indeed, as the chief remarked, if four annas could disappear unaccountably in passing through his office, he did not see why any other amount of money might not disappear in the same way, and therefore he insisted that there should be no rest until the leak had been found. And found it was in an arithmetical oversight on the part of a young employee whose future services were dispensed with. A somewhat similar illustration of official zeal and accuracy we find recorded in a French paper. Some months ago a commission was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining how many eggs had been laid in France during the year 1872. Complete reports have been received at the Bureau of Statistics showed the number to be 41 milliards, 50 millions, 222 thousands, 103 and a *half*. Why this half? demanded the official mind. The additions were made again and again—but always with the same result of half an egg. Hence immense excitement in the office; in the passages head clerks, clerks, messengers kept running to and fro investigating the mystery. All were at the point of despair, when an employee discovered a report of the *Maire* of Lothys (Franche Comte), stating that in his *locality* seventy-two thousand eggs and a half had been laid. A messenger was at once sent to learn from the *Maire* what was meant by the half egg. Sir, replied the honest man, I observed that one of our hens had laid on the limit of our *département*. There was then only a half of the egg which I could legally claim. If my colleague had been as honest as I, the two halves would have completed each other, and you would have had an entire egg at your service.

INTERNATIONAL IGNORANCE.

After a few more revolutions and attempts at revolutions we may reasonably expect that sensible people of all nationalities will fully comprehend the folly of international prejudices. Prejudice means a judgment formed without knowledge of the facts necessary to a correct view. In anticipation of a dissolution of the American Union European Tories, indeed Europeans of all classes but a few exceptionally well informed persons, were perfectly sure that the experiment of popular self-government was about to end in disaster. When civil war began, Earl Russell, an old statesman, supposed to have spent his life in the study of the world, past and present, exultingly announced that "the bubble had burst." Even Mr. Gladstone, a much abler man, was soon satisfied that Jefferson Davis had founded a new nation. Englishmen of extraordinary intelligence, like Dr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, actually in Washington after having personally traversed considerable sections of the country, found himself literally unable to believe in the restoration of the Union, and repeatedly staked his reputation for sagacity on the early outbreak of a revolution in the Northern States. All these persons had formed certain preconceptions concerning the American people, about the correctness of which they entertained no doubt, and making their mere fancies or prejudices the foundation of their reasoning they presumed to foretell the future. Even when Richmond had fallen and Lee surrendered, the belief was common abroad that American troubles of the most serious kind were still to come, as it was taken for granted that the victorious armies instead of disbanding and resuming their peaceful employments, would choose to readjust the Washington government. Mere ignorance and consequent prejudice led to such delusions.

Americans are constantly making similar mistakes about political movements in Europe. In illustration recollect how usual it has been for us upon the slightest and most insignificant grounds to assume the prevalence of republicanism in England, and to indulge the hope of living to see British institutions modeled after our own. Or remember what entire misconception prevailed among us at the beginning of the late Franco-German war as to the real attitude of the South German States towards France, and as to the military resources of Germany. But as to both these subjects the knowledge of the French was not greater, and other nations nearer the scene, the English for example, were hardly better informed than Americans. Then, when France had been conquered, all the rest of the world at once concluded that France was hopelessly prostrated, and that decades at least must elapse before "the great nation," however favored by fortune, would be able to look up, or without absurdity think of resuming its ancient place as a power in Europe. This notion was founded not merely on the crushing defeat, but on the apparent deterioration and degradation of the people. At present, glancing at what France has done in two years, all, even its bitterest enemies, see and acknowledge that the feelings, whether of despondency or contempt, with which foreigners regarded the French at the close of the war, were the result of ignorance and consequent prejudice. Manifestly the nation is still great in all the essential elements of the quality, some of them recently displayed with a demonstration which places the national reputation almost beyond the reach of internal convulsions. Europe seems assured that whoever rules in the country, whether a republic or a king, French credit may be depended upon.

In reference to the Spaniards also the outside world appears to have long entertained some wholly unfounded prejudices and delusions. Well aware that the Spanish people have not quite kept pace either in the sciences or in the practical arts with other European nations, foreigners have hastily concluded that they have neither grown nor changed morally from what they used to be or were once supposed to be. Hence the phrases, "sanguinary Spain," "turbulent Spain," "Spain sunk in superstition," etc. It is perhaps impossible for natives of the more Northern nations much to admire people so foolishly self-complacent and so jealous of foreigners as Spaniards. Then, there must be some serious defect in the moral and mental make-up of a nation which in the nineteenth century regards a bull fight as an elegant and dignified entertainment. But if Spaniards have not outgrown bull fighting, they have plainly outgrown the love of human blood, formerly deemed a national trait. Though in their recent revolutions and present state of semi-anarchy, they have shown not much political wisdom, they have shown a measure of mutual forbearance and patience, and a respect for human life from which their Freedom-loving neighbors might well take example. Carlists and Republicans evidently spare each other, and in their mountainous conflicts observe the usages of civilized warfare. When lately the Permanent Committee appointed by the Cortes before adjournment had been detected in a monarchi cal intrigue with Serrano, and the Republican Guard took up arms to reinforce the troops of the republic, literally no blood was shed. The treacherous committee hunted for with a great display of raging zeal were *allowed* to escape, and Serrano who had made himself doubly obnoxious to the people was treated with the same indulgence. In the palaces entered and searched for arms hardly any mischief was done. Such facts reported in multitudes by correspondents, prove that the Spanish people have been moved by the humane and tolerant spirit of the age, and they certainly afford some ground for hope that the preliminary struggle may be so carried on as to avoid arousing passions incompatible with a final agreement of the antagonists. The partisans of the respective ropes of candidates are too indifferent to fight savagely in their cause, and if mildly treated there is hope that in mere weariness they may at last accept the republic.

PREACHERS AND LONGEVITY.

Prof. Newton, of Yale College, eminent in mathematics and a high authority in vital statistics as well as in astronomy, has lately stated that "mortality among clergymen is less than among men of equal ages in other occupations, and that the actual cost of life-assurance is less for them than for men in other occupations." Started by this statement, Dr. Tuttle, President of Wabash College, has been making researches with a view to its confirmation or refutation as the result might be. As one source of information on the subject we may mention Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia, which contains a biographical sketches of American ministers of three or four different denominations. From examination of that work and from other trustworthy sources Dr. Tuttle has derived data which completely sustain Professor Newton's conclusions. The latter seems to have been founded wholly upon the statistics of clerical life in this country collected within the last twenty or thirty years, while Dr. Tuttle's facts cover more or less the entire period from 1575 to the present time. Of the 2,442 ministers whose ages were ascertained by Dr. T., the average age was sixty-one years; a very remarkable result. In accounting for it, many, justly taking for granted that the great majority of the persons referred to were really good men, "true servants of the Lord," will recognize in their longevity a verification of the scriptural teaching, which connects length of days with righteousness. Between wisdom and longevity the connection is obvious. A quiet, thoughtful youth, correct in all its ways, succeeded by manhood devoted to peaceful study, alternated with active service in behalf of humanity, might pass as a discription of the life of each of a large proportion of the class. In early times, and especially on the frontier, ministers often had rather hard times. It must, however, be remembered that even though laborious, the work was congenial; that is, the worker who had not mistaken his profession, felt that he was doing and suffering in the cause which seemed to him altogether noble and grand. Within his sphere he was generally respected and looked up to; when he entered the profession he had renounced the hope of riches, taking a draught on the exchequer of heaven for all arrears, and hence he was for the most part nearly or quite exempt equally from the stings of ambition and from the worry of avarice. Peace of mind is a great promoter of longevity. Then intellectual labor, at least some degree of it, is essential to health and long life, and there can be no doubt that the physical hardships endured by the ministers in the new settlements were much relieved and compensated by the mental exertions imposed by the duties of their profession. Ministers of the present day, living lives of perfect regularity and free from the distracting cares of secular interests and pursuits, enjoy conditions manifestly most favorable to modest health and long life.

Next to clergymen it would seem that men of letters are most long lived, a fact of which the reader may find evidence in any biographical dictionary. A pertinent illustration lies before us in a list of the members of the French Academy, with the age of each appended—the Forty Immortals, as they are sometimes satirically called. Adding their ages together we find the sum total of their years amounts to 2,457, which yields sixty-one years and nearly a half as the age of each of them. But they are still living; M. Thiers being only seventy-six is still in the vigor of life, and M. Guizot, the oldest of them all, gives no alarming signs of being near the grave. Indeed, it would be safe to say that a complete list of the members from the foundation of the Academy would exhibit an average considerably above 66.8, the average age of Congregational ministers in this country according to Dr. Tuttle's statement.

IMPRISONED.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

Lightly she lifts the large, pure, luminous shell,
Poises it in her strong and shapely hand.
"Listen," she says, "it has a tale to tell,
Spoken in language you may understand."

Smiling, she holds it at my dreaming ear:
The old, delicious murmur of the sea
Steals like enchantment through me, and I hear
Voices like echoes of eternity.

She stirs it softly. Lo, another speech!
In one of its dim chambers, shut from sight,
Is sealed the water that has kissed the beach
Where the far Indian Ocean leaps in light.

Those laughing ripples, hidden evermore
In utter darkness, plaintively repeat
Their lapsing on the glowing tropic shore
In melancholy whispers low and sweet.

O prisoned wave that may not see the sun!
O voice that never may be comforted!
You cannot break the web that fate has spun;
Out of your world are light and gladness fled.

The red dawn nevermore shall tremble far
Across the leagues of radiant brine to you;
You shall not sing to greet the evening star,
Nor dance exulting under heaven's clear blue.

Inexorably woven is the weft
That shrouds from you all joy but memory:
Only this tender, low lament is left
Of all the sumptuous splendor of the sea.
—*July Atlantic.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Dubuque paper says: A carpenter in this city who has been troubled with rheumatism for a long time, yesterday discovered a novel and simple cure. He was sitting in the sun, and as the warmth seemed to relieve his acute pains, he bared his leg and left it exposed until the heat had almost blistered it. He says the rheumatism is all burned out, and he is entirely cured.

The Quincy, Ill., *Herald* says: "The *Weekly Monitor* wants an editor. The last one was killed by shooting him full of shingle nails."

Kansas was pronounced Kansaw—or rather Kawsaw—until the whites began to crowd into the country. In McCoy's History of Indian Missions, published some thirty years ago, it is written Cawsaw throughout.

Last Sunday a man in New York, attempted to brain his wife with a loaf of stale bread. The interesting affair took place on the sidewalk in front of his house. It didn't hurt the wife much, but it furnished a perfect Beishazzar feast for the sparrows.

All Holland is alarmed for its permanent hold upon its possessions in the Spice Islands since witnessing the sacrificial spirit of the Ballaks, neighbors of the Achenese. These natives have espoused the cause of the enemies of the Dutch, who have already shown themselves defiant of Holland's power, by selling all their pepper without waiting for a rise in prices, in order to raise immediate funds for their equipment for hostilities against the invader.

Linen dresses trimmed with Turkish towels are said to be quite the mode for ladies' traveling attire.

Iron ore of the bog variety has been discovered in Manistee county, Mich., a few miles up the river from Manistee, and a company has been organized to commence mining operations. A large tract of land has been secured, and the parties interested are confident of success.

The Harvard *Advocate's* poet writes an "Ode to the Second Aorist." His passion for poetry is in-tense.

A negro in Columbus, Ga., dreamed that he found $5 at a certain place in a street. He went to the spot next morning, found it, and is blaming the ghost who told him of it for taking the other four.

Under the new military law of Italy, Victor Emanuel will soon have a regular army of 300,000 men of all arms, and a reserve militia of 250,000, of which it is expected 200,000 will be effective.

The cultivation of ginger is the newest-fangled notion of California agriculturists.

A Harper's Ferry man owns a whole mountain and offers to trade it for a shot-gun.

Troy has a funny man, too. The other day he was out sailing with two of the fellows, when he pulled the plug from the bottom of the boat, and she was soon sunk. One or two of the crew could not swim, and but for a passing steamer, they would have drowned.

A Hampden county (Va.) man who had been cutting some grass for his cow, missed his pocket-book containing some $400, and concluded the cow had eaten it, took his way to the butcher's to see about having her transformed into beef, with the hope of getting back his greenbacks; but, just in time to save the animal's life, a hired man appeared with the missing purse.

It is curious to note how like natures act alike under similar circumstances. A wretched, over-worked, and thoroughly discouraged male in Baltimore deliberately walked off a wharf, the other day and drowned himself. It is seldom that a male has so much of the human in his composition as to do so foolish a thing.

A year ago the Legislature of Connecticut abolished the usury laws. During the last year, in consequence of the general stringency of the money market, the rate of interest has risen in Connecticut, and it has been hard times for borrowers. The people of Connecticut begin to think of the hasher after those ancient bits and bridles for capitalists called usury laws, which they threw overboard, as they now think, a little too hastily.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* calls the rural press the Westinghouse brake of American journalism. Not in Massachusetts. Rural presses are liable to seizure, and journalists have to get their hand cuffed Maine.—*Lowell Courier.* How odd!

Eleven thousand five hundred people were killed in the United States in one year, we learn from the last report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, after this fashion: From burns and scalds, 3,391, exposure, 396; falls, 2,674; falling bodies, 712; railroad accidents, 1,380; mining accident, 365; injuries by machinery, 429; gunshot wounds, 429; other injuries 1,863; total, 11,574.

A citizen of Indianapolis is about to offer to the council of that city one hundred acres of land to be used in the creation of a park. The donor is a wealthy man who believes in Indianapolis and wants to "do something for the town."

It used to be stated in old-fashioned books of natural history that "the horse was the gift of the old world to the new." But whole races of horses lived and perished in America ages before men went down into the sea in ships. There are now in Yale Museum the fossil remains of twenty-one distinct species belonging to the horse family. These animals varied from sizes that are larger than any now existing, down to delicate creatures not bigger than a fox.

PERSONAL.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* says: "The Philadelphia *Inquirer* calls upon some 'ingenious' Western editor to give the name of a Congressman of equal age with Governor Dodge, who was elected to Congress in 1816; Judge George Robertson, late Chief Justice of Kentucky, was also a member of Congress in 1816, and he is believed to be the surviving member of the Congress of 1820—known as the Missouri Compromise Congress. The venerable ex-Chief Justice is still a resident of Lexington, full of years and of honors. Neither the country nor the State—with whose political history he is more intimately associated than any living man—ever produced a nobler or more profound jurist. He was born in 1790, and is consequently in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has received from Mr. Semenow, Russian Councilor of State, an invitation to be present at Vienna on the 23d of August next to attend a meeting of the permanent Commission of the International Statistical Congress, of which Commissioner Mr. Young was designated as a member during his attendance as a delegate at the session of the Congress held in St. Petersburg in August, 1872. Mr. Semenow was President of the Committee of Organization of the Congress at its session which is now Chairman of the Commission above named.

The Boston *Herald* suggests that Frank Walworth became a parricide in consequence of his mother's father's wrath. The guess is impression, however, is that it was in consequence of his early inexperience of the skill and vigor of his father as a rationist.

The introduction of sleeping cars into Germany by Col. Mann, an American, was attended recently with a grand jollification. Col. Mann gave an excursion from Berlin, which included a number of government officials, railway directors, editors, members of Parliament, Austrian, German, French and English ladies and gentlemen of distinction. These cars are now run between Berlin, Ostend, Vienna and Paris.

Lord Shaftsbury is quoted as saying in a letter to the Massachusetts Legislature: "I believe the feeling in this country is such that a proposition to destroy the House of Lords and abolish monarchy would be hailed by a majority of the people with satisfaction."

Papers in the Indian Territory tell of a Rev. Judge Kanard, a full blooded Indian, who preaches every day and preaches every night in that far away country.

The fattest yet! Mr. Chambers, Barren county, Ky., has a sprightly boy not quite twenty-two months old, who weighs 107½ pounds!" Barren county, forsooth!

Over thirteen hundred persons in Geneva have joined the Liberal Catholic order under the lead of Pere Hyacinthe.

Henry Smith, a Justice of the Peace of the town of Forest, Fond du Lac county, had a man and his wife arrested for quarreling, and on their trial before him found them both guilty, and divorced them on the spot.—*Gratis.*

The notorious William Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," is again under arrest, on Saturday. If some one should hit him on the head several times with a bottle, the wrong-un might be hailed as a bottle of "Ready Relief."

The Mayor of Philadelphia no more wanders around nights to see if the police do their duty. They got to shooting at him as he crept through the alleys.

Dr. Brown Sequard is to co-operate with Professor Agassiz in establishing the school of natural history on Penikese Island.

A London newspaper has discovered an old soldier, named Ralph Morris, who fought under Sir John Moore at Corunna, and was in the battle of Waterloo.

The Boston *Globe* says there are plenty of Hottens among the piratical publishers of the country. When they die they will all be Hottens together.

"The mosquito is intensely religious," said Sparques to his spouse. "How so?" she inquired. "Because he is praying all the time," said Sparques. Mrs. Sparques smiled at her husband's joke, but immediately said, "Mosquitoes are not religious." "Why?" asked Sparques. "Because they present their bills on Sundays." Sparques went out for a walk and for meditation.

General Wm. O. Butler, the Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1848 on the ticket with General Cass, is still living. He is in his eighty-third year; but a Kentucky journal says bejwalks at least six miles each day.

Beethoven's brother used to sign his name "Von Beethoven, land-owner," to distinguish himself from his less thrifty brother, who retorted by signing, "Von Beethoven, brain-owner."

The Shah of Persia, now traveling in Europe, brought three of his numerous wives with him as far as Moscow, and then, fearing the effect of their contact with European civilization, turned them about face and sent them home again.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

Mr. Lo's Butcher Knives.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have been watching your columns to see when our Indian Peace Commissioners start for their summer pleasure tour, to distribute the annual murder premium of butcher knives among our Red Brethren; but they seem to delay (and this may be inconvenient for Red Brethren. When a brave gets on his best coat of red and blue paint, and wants to take a scalp deftly, to unjoint and amputate a child's feet and hands scientifically, to cut a babe from its mother's womb alive, to hamstring a woman he wants to violate, to put a man's head between the bones and tendons of his arm or leg, his heart between his teeth while he is still gasping, or to perform any one of the hundred other similar feats which so delight his heart, and any one of which would make an army surgeon turn pale and shiver to see, he, of course, wants a good knife. This our Peace Commissioners have yearly furnished him for the last half century. This year's supply has been purchased and probably sent forward, but will hardly be delivered until the Commissioners are present to add their blessing and a word of advice. Perhaps some of the Commissioners will pray, and Red Brethren grunt their patient endurance, while waiting for the knives; and when Commissioners return we may hope for a public meeting and a most touching recital of the interesting time Commissioners have had with Red Brethren. If Red Brethren were Bengal heathen, Commissioners would give them Bibles; but Red Brethren being American heathen, it is plain that nothing will bring them to the knowledge of the truth like the presentation of a butcher knife. This it is that nothing else pleases them so much; and when American heathen are much pleased, they are likely to be converted very much, even if the knives themselves were not, to them, a means of grace; but "The Indian Aid Association" informs us that the Indian's religion requires them to torture their enemies, and demands that President Grant shall not only secure them in their performance of these religious rites of torture, but supply them such victims as they may demand from among our citizens. Their right of torture maintained and guarded through the influence of one benevolent organization, and the instruments supplied through that of another, Red Brethren are likely to have it all their own way, and all the American people have to do is to fool the bills for feeding, clothing and arming them, keep up an army to defend them against western settlers, and to catch and deliver those they claim as offenders against the sovereignty of any particular tribe.

The prospect is not very pleasant, but it is exactly what the friends of Mr. Lo propose and demand on his behalf. It is for the improvement of their demands which moves me to describe to the people who pay for the knives, some of the uses to which they have been put in the past, and, in all human probability, will be applied in the near future. Every operation I have described above, was performed on citizens of Minnesota, while I was there, by these savage pets of well meaning people, with knives furnished by Peace Commissioners. Time out of mind the regular government supply of butcher and scalping knives have been put to their uses, and this year our Christian Commissioners have purchased and are taking forward another lot, some forty thousand or forty thousand dozen, I forget which. There are other sales to which our government-supplied butcher knives are put by the savages, which my pen and your type must refuse to describe, even strongly as I feel called upon to awaken the American people to a sense of what they are and have been doing, of the frightful, indescribable horrors to which they are made accessory by the old, rotten peace policies, which arm savages with the most deadly weapons against unoffending, Christian men, women and children, our own citizens and pioneers in the westward march of empire.

That the men familiar with these horrors should do as did those who killed the Modoc prisoners lately is no matter for wonder. The Sioux, who committed every conceivable enormity in Minnesota, were fed and clothed and petted and armed and turned loose by the United States government, after the people of the State had captured them, and have been butchering settlers ever since. Western men know, to their cost, that all Indian wars are between them, on the one side, and Indians and the United States on the other. Like Standing Tree, of course these Modocs would have been armed and turned out to wreak their vengeance on the frontiersman and his family. So long as the United States keep these people on western soil independent of local law, so long will they massacre the whites and the whites them.

For years the only people who know anything about Indians, and are not bribed to silence by fat salaries and perquisites, have been excluded from the services stand in all Indian cases; but the murder of General Canby has partially awakened the public to a sense of Indian character, and will be fatal to let the people go to sleep again, while the old rotten Indian Bureau goes on robbing them of uncounted, unsuspected millions, and murdering Indians, exterminating them through the systematic starvation of their tribes, and massacring the frontier settler by the hand of Indians, as surely as Daniel Webster Crab, by that of a forger.

It is quite time this nation had done with feeding Indians and clothing Indians, supplying them with tickets, bands and bedsteads, turning their tribes in a peddler to deal out dippers to the noble Red man, who is too lordly to learn the trade, or too lazy to raise gourds. Think of taxing servant girls and hard working men in Eastern cities to feed and harass for stalwart fellows who are living on the richest grazing and agricultural lands, lying in the shade playing poker! If that is treating Indians right I would like to know what you call it! But the poor Indian has the land, by what title, pray? He or she Westerners killed or conquered the former owner; and, Lo, he is everlastingly invested with a right to deny the laboring children of God any part of the soil not required for the support of the aboriginal population of the country. There will be blacks at the Democratic Convention to vote for Horatio Seymour, the arrival of each train after $1 00. Terms moderate. Address or apply to

A. D. McGINNIS,
Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa.

Cresson Springs

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the "Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of guests

JUNE 18th.

Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.

For further particulars address

G. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
Or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philadelphia.

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs

This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the

10th day of June.

Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, reaching Bedford in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at railroad office, and baggage checked through.

Bedford Water sent to all parts of country at the following rates at the Spring:

Barrels, 40 gals.	$1 25
Half Barrels, 20 gals.	75
Half Barrels, 10 gallons	50
Kegs, 8 to 10 Gallo	2 00

For further information address

A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.

THE HOT SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA,

Have been Improved and Refitted for the Season of 1873. The waters vary in temperature from 50 to 110 degrees. The Baths have for nearly a century been used in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Liver, Bladder, Skin and Womb, Old Injuries, Cutaneous Affections, Contraction of Muscles and Joints, Scrofula, &c., and have attained a world-wide celebrity for their efficacy in curing and relieving such diseases.

The Bathing arrangements are extensive and complete, and include the new Plunge Bath, which are now attracting the especial attention of the medical profession and invalids. The DUNKING WATERFALL is another very valuable, among them a spring of Chalybeate Iron Water, equal if not superior to any of its kind in the United States.

These Springs are easily accessible from the West via Cincinnati, thence by boat to Huntington, the terminus of the recently completed Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Covington depot, and thence by stage eighteen miles to the Springs, or via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington City, and thence to the Springs.

For Pamphlets, giving full description and analysis of Waters, address

S. C. TREDWAY & CO.,
Hot Springs, Bath county, Va.

Or JAS. A. AUGUST, Hot Springs, Bath county, Va.

TTh28

ADAMS HOUSE—

M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,

Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has been recently Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, on reaching with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

EDUCATIONAL.

Willard School,

FOR

Young Ladies and Gentlemen,

28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.

The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education. Special full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.

Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
Principal.

TTh8

"OLD RELIABLE"

Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,

ORGANIZED 1829.

CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.

COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

FOR RENT,
WAREHOUSE,
No. 311 LIBERTY STREET,

Lately occupied by LINDSAY, STERRITT & CO. Inquire at 247 Liberty street

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S

(Old Barker's Establishment),

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
IN
LOW PRICES
AND
NEW GOODS.

50 Pieces New Grenadines.

100 PIECES NEW LAWNS.

10 Cases Polka Dot Prints.

FINE NEW SWISSES.

NEW NAINSOOKS

ALSO FRESH SUPPLY OF

SUMMER SUITS
AND
MOSQUITO BARS.

ALL GOODS NEW AND OF

LATEST STYLES.

A. D. M'KEE,

Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,

59 Market Street.

AT

ERWIN'S.

New Dress Goods.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

NEW STYLES

Large Lines of New

ALL THE NEW SHADES

Every Department Full and Complete.

A Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods in every Department, from 12 1-2 cts. to $1 00 per yard.

Some special Bargains. Call and see them.

JUST OPENED,

1,000 SUITS

At all Prices, from $3 75 to $25.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Frankfort Springs
HOTEL

Situated about 25 miles from Pittsburgh and 7 miles from Economy, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is now open for Boarders. The hotel has been recently refitted and refurnished throughout, and is surrounded with beautiful and romantic scenery. The mineral properties of the spring are the equal to any in the country. There will be hacks at the Economy depot on the arrival of each train. The terms of the hotel are $1 00. Terms moderate. Address or apply to

A. L. McGINNIS,
Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa.

Cresson Springs

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the "Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of guests

JUNE 18th.

Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.

For further particulars address

G. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
Or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into a Co-partnership under the firm name of

L. G. GRAFF & CO.,

For the purpose of transacting a General Grain Commission Business at No. 370 Penn Avenue.

L. G. GRAFF.
E. A. GRAFF.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

On June 4th, 1873, the firm of BRAUN & KAYSER was Dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the firm will be settled by C. BRAUN, at the late place of business, corner First avenue and Short street.

C. BRAUN,
G. KAYSER.

Co-Partnership.—Braun & Wray.

C. BRAUN, late of Braun & Kayser, and CHAS. R. WRAY, late of Ness & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, have this day formed themselves into a Co-partnership for the transaction of a Manufacturing and Jobbing Business in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains and Carpet Fixtures, at No. 71 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BRAUN,
CHAS. R. WRAY.

I recommend the new firm of Braun & Wray to the patrons of the old firm.

G. KAYSER.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. O. B. FORSE.

Miller, Forse & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,

221 AND 223

Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.

BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Hoet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.

Chas. Heidsieck and Piper Heidsieck.

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.

Burton Brass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

KINDER BLAIR,

Practical Confectioner

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.

*Ice Creams of all Flavors, Nuts, Canned Goods, &c.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public

Notes, Stocks and Bonds.

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.

Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR SALE

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

OF THE

City of Pittsburgh

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

and

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from Philadelphia to Londonderry, Liverpool, Queenstown and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, I. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL EUWER, O. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 23, 1873.

Financial subjects, not moral, are the ones which usually occupy our attention, but we cannot refrain from referring to the comments of the so-called "religious" press, who assume to be teachers of morality and right living, on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the suicide case lately given in detail by us. A religious paper of the city says this decision—

"should at least teach all Life Insurance Companies that have been clapped to trade their responsibilities, by entering the suicide plea, that in this business, as in others, honesty is the best policy. No man can tell how long he may remain sane; at what moment reason may be dethroned, nor when he may fall a victim of fatal hands on himself. If this calamity and risk are not inventorially committed, are to deprive his family of the benefits of the hard earnings of years, it will be better for him to invest his money in some other way. Nearly all the more substantial companies do not attempt to escape payment by any such plea; but we are sorry to notice that the Equitable Life Insurance Company has contested at least one such case, and are also glad that the effort has failed."

As to the facts, any one familiar with insurance knows that there is but two responsible companies among nearly one hundred doing business who have not incorporated in their policies a clause making suicide a condition of forfeiture of the contract, and the alarming increase of suicides among holders of policies, has caused some of the leading companies to add "whether sane or insane" to the condition.

The ground taken by the companies is that men will insure their lives to a large amount and then commit suicide, if by so doing they are certain that they will leave behind them sufficient to pay their debts and keep their families in affluence, and the President of one of our largest companies has said to us that it would be cheaper for them to pay such claims than to contest them, but that on the grounds of public morality they would refuse to pay all of them.

The only argument in its favor is the murderer's plea of "emotional insanity." Morally it is as great a crime for a man to take his own life as it is to take that of a fellow creature.

Emotional insanity is not a justification for criminal acts, be they directed against oneself or against society, and a man is as responsible for becoming emotionally insane as for becoming insanely angry.

The ruling of the Supreme Court of this State, and one we hope they may adhere to, is that where a person is sufficiently sane to know the physical consequences of his actions he is sufficiently sane to know that he, by committing suicide, violates a condition of his contract with the insurance company, and cannot take advantage of his own wrong to recover the amount of the policy from the insurers.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Noon.	Evening.
1881	121¾	121¾
1867	115¾	115¾
1864		115¾
1865	117¼	117¼
1865, new	119¼	119
1867	120¾	120¾
10-40s	120	120
10-40s,	112¾	113
New series		113¾
Gold	115¼	115¼
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold		115¼
United States 6s of 1881	121¾	121¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	117¼	117¼
United States 10-40s	113	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	119	119
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	120¾	120¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119¾	120
Currency Pacifics	114¾	114¾

—The exports from New York for the week ending on Tuesday show an increase—the total clearances of domestic produce and merchandise being $5,571,926 in mixed values—against $5,005,570 in 1872 and $3,999,129 in 1871. The total exports from January 1st to date are $168,912,005, against $97,437,407 in 1872 and $105,614,576 in 1871.

—The coinage at the mint in San Francisco during the month of May amounted to $2,760,000 in double eagles and $12,600 in half dollars. In the corresponding month last year the amount coined was $2,620,000 in double eagles. No more crude bullion will be received there until after July 1.

—Since the new law relative to mint coinage went into operation, on the first of April last, and the discovery that it is more profitable to have bullion minted here than in England, the gold bullion has largely increased at the United States Mint, and is now reported in the aggregate to equal $4,000,000 per month.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

June 23, 1873.	10:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold						
Canton						
Western Union Tele'ph	85¼	85¼	85¼	85	85¼	85¼
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	34¼	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¾	33¾
Adams Express		94		93½		
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express				64		
United States Express				50		
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh						
Chicago and R. W. pref	72	72	72	72	72	72
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Northwest	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
St. Paul pref	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Wabash	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	38¾	38¾	38¾	38		38
Union Pacific	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Chicago and Alton						
Chicago and Alton pref						
Boston, Hart. and Erie				3		3
Harlem				125		125
New Jersey Central	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
C., C. and I.						
Hannibal and St. Joseph						
Atlantic Mail						

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes Stock Privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1¼ to 2 per cent. bonus on 60 days at points varying from the market prices of the securities named as follows:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central & Hudson	⅜ to ½ below	1 to 1¼ above
C., C. & I. C.	1¾ to 2	3 to 3½ "
Consolidation Coal	½ to —	1¾ to 2 "
Erie Railway	1 to 2	2 to 2¾ "
Han. & St. Jo.	2 to 2¾	4 to 4½ "
Harlem R. R.	⅝ to 6	3¾ to 4 "
Lake Shore	1¾ to 2	3 to 3¼ "
N. J. Southern	½ to —	1½ to 2 "
Ohio Central	½ to 1	1½ to 2 "
Ohio & Mississippi	⅜ to 1	1¾ to 1¾ "
Pacific Mail	4 to 5	5 to 6 "
Rock Island	1¾ to 2	3 to 3¼ "
St. Paul	1¾ to 2	1¾ to 1¾ "
Union Pacific	1 to 1¼	2 to 2¼ "
Wabash	1 to 1¼	2 to 2¾ "
Western Union	1¾ to 1¾	2 to 2¼ "
Gold, ⅛ for 30 days		
⅜ for 60 days	1 to 1¼	"

Then Mr. Kesteer, himself, first-class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 23, 1873.

REMARKS.—As the market closed on Saturday so do we find it to-day. There is an old adage, "When you have nothing to say, say nothing." The advice is good, and for this time shall be adopted.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ALES.—X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; Base English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; bbls, 32 gals, $32.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c ⅌ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES.—Receipts only 37 bbls. Sales at $3 00@4 00 per bbl, as to quality.

ASHES.—Common soda ash 4½c; refined 6@7c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

BAGGING—Jobbing at Wholesale. Market dull and prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Prime 34@35c; common grades 30@32c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts 57 tierces. Trade moderately active with sales reported as follows: S. C. canvased hams 14½c; do shoulders 9½c; plain do 8¾c; rib sides 9½c; short rib do 10c; clear do 10¾c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 12c; mess pork $17 50; leaf lard in tierce 9¾@10c; refined do 10¼c; half barrels do 10¾c; kegs and buckets 11¼c.

BARK—White oak $6 00@6 25 ⅌ basket. Demand fair.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: Three bushel, 50c; two and a half bushel, 45c; two bushel, 36c.

BEANS—Sales in a small way at 3@3½c per lb., as to quantity and quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ lb cans ⅌ doz $7 60; ½ lb cans $9; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $37; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ⅌ lb 40c.

BUTTER—Fairview O W ⅌ lb 35@36c; green, 5c; red top, 45c.

CHEESE—Receipts 293 boxes. We quote prime Ohio Factory, 11½@12c for round lots; jobbing to better; Dairy 12@c.

COUNTRY MEATS—The market is dull, with sales in a small way at 9@11c for hams; shoulders 5@6c; jowls 3c; sides 7½@8c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Sales are reported in a jobbing way at 1¾@3c ⅌ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's and Carey's at $12 @13 ⅌ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—Market quiet. We quote car lots f. o. b., 16@16½c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic, $2 00@2 25; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Akron, $2 50@3 00; Plaster, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 per case.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull. Peaches, halves, 6a 6½c; pitted, 8½@9c; peeled at 16@18c; apples 3@4c; blackberries 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@16c; unpitted 6@7c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—We quote fresh eggs 17@18 ⅌ dozen. The receipts are large and market dull and easy.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ⅌ bbl; medium shore, No 1, $23 ⅌ bbl; Bay No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits, 50 and 100 lb, add for herring, bushers, $2 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—The market is reported scarce of a prime article, and we are reported sales of strictly prime at 78@80c; mixed and old 60@65c.

GROCERIES—No change in prices and market reported moderately active. Following are the ruling rates of the market:

Coffee—Choice 25c; good to prime 22½@23½c; Old Government Java 31c; other Javas, 26@28c; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 20c; 100s, 19½c; roasted Java 33½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10¾c; C, yellow, 10¾c; circle C, 10½c; lower grades 9@10c.

Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades ranging 60 to 40c, according to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina prime 8¾c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

Teas—Young Hyson 55c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japans 50c to $1 16; imperial 60c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 20.

FUELS—Receipts—loading the past twenty-four hours, 1,341 bbls. We have no change to note in prices. White Ash—Sales at $2 90 ⅌ 200 lbs. Signs of weakness, prices are not quotably lower. Following are the rates for No-dag—Pittsburgh—Lump white, $2 20 per bbl; sacks, $16 60; Southern amber, new city, $2 90, bbls; sacks, $2 40 per 200 lbs; Dixie white, $2 90, bbls; $2 40, sacks. Stores—Western brands, white and red wheat flours, $6 25@6 50; springs, $7 75@8 ⅌ bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 25@5 50 ⅌ bbl. Oat meal, $6 00.

GRAIN—Below will be found the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat, sacks	661	Corn	1,267
Rye	126	Oats, sacks	1,205

The market continues active and unquotably stable. What with warm weather, light stocks and no buyers, how could there be a market established? Under the circumstances we will not occupy space in explaining the cause of the present state of things, nor of what the future may be—cause of the grain market, but be content with giving the following quotations: White wheat $1 60@1 65; red $1 56@1 60. Oats—Mixed to prime 42@45c. Corn—Shelled, on track, 56c; elevator 57c. Rye nominally 92@85c. Barley—Not quotable.

HAY—Market dull for both baledand loose, the former $17@24, the latter $20@23.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

HONEY—Sales at 18@20c ⅌ lb. Demand light.

LARD OIL—We quote Extra No 1, 75c; No 2, 65@ 65c.

MILL FEED—We quote as follows: Middlings $1 40 @1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; seconds $1 20@1 25 do; shorts 80c @$1 00 do; chop feed $1 30@1 40; corn and oats $1 30@1 40.

ONIONS—We quote at $5 50@6 00 ⅌ barrel.

POULTRY—Sales spring chickens at 62@75c per pair by the coop.

PEARS—Prime peach blows 90c@$1.00 in round lots, and $1 in a jobbing way. New crop held at $3 50@4 00 ⅌ bbl.

PEANUTS—Per ⅌ 3¾@4½c; ⅌ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 4¼@4½c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Clover at $5 00; timothy $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 ⅌ bushel.

TALLOW—Steady at 9c.

WHISKY—Highwines 94@95c ⅌ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop do $2 75; No 3 washboards 40c; No 1 do $1 10; No 2 wash boards, 1 X 1, $2 50; do Todds $2 75; do Acme $3 75.

Wool Items.

Wool buyers are already at work, and are purchasing small lots in different parts of the country. Sales are not very numerous yet, however, as farmers are loth to accept the offered prices, which we understand are from forty to forty-three cents. The trade will probably become livelier within the next few days.—Wool and Leather Journal.

Louisville Coal Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—We quote Pittsburgh, at retail, delivered, at 20c, and 16c by the barge load, 40 bu; Kentucky coal 15@17c; Indiana coal 13c; Pomeroy coal 18c; and anthracite $10@10 25 per ton.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 50. Corn quiet at 50@53c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 24, 1873.

REMARKS.—Owing to the unchanged state of the oil market, our remarks shall be brief—and that brevity means—market dull. No sales reported for any delivery, past, present or future. Why things are thusly we know not, and must await the course of events for a solution of the enigma.

CRUDE.

There is, if anything, a weaker feeling in the market to-day, though we do not feel authorized to reduce our quotations. Sales are reported at 15¾a 15¾c. Parker's—Sales 200 bbls at $2 05a2 10. For further information from the oil regions and elsewhere see dispatches.

REFINED.

There is no quotable change to notice. We are reported sales f. o. b., car lots at 15¾a16c, in round lots for export, with the usual advance for small parcels.

OIL BARRIS.

No change in prices, with a fair demand for city and country makers.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 23.—The *Herald* says: The market was unchanged in feeling and a little firmer. Upper road closed at $2 18a2 20. Oil City quoted at $2 20. Parker's held at $2 05a2 10. Tidioute $2 00 asked. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, t. p.	$2 15	2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
2,400 bbls upper road, p. t.	2 20	1,500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 10
500 bbls upper road, p. t.	2 17½	1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 10
4,000 bbls s. o. July	2 27½	1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 10
400 bbls lower road, spot	2 10	1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 10
9,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 20	1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05	1,500 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 10		

NEW YORK, June 23, closing Saturday.—Market very dull and weak. Crude in bulk offering at 9c. Refined 18¾c. Futures 18¾@18¾c. Philadelphia delivery unsettled; June held at 18¾@19c without business.

ROUSEVILLE, June 23.—Market quiet and dull at $2 00@2 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 23.—Market weak at $2 00@2 05.

TIDIOUTE, June 23.—Market weak and can't quote; no sales.

OIL CITY, June 23.—Market firmer at $2 25 bid, $2 30 asked.

TITUSVILLE, June 23.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $2 15.

PARKER'S FIELD, June 23.—Market quiet; S. W. 19c; crude in bulk 15¾@15¾c; cases 23½@24c; sales none; futures, 18¾@18½c.

By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S, June 23.—Market dull at $2.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Crude 8c, and market quiet and steady. Refined 18½c, and dull and heavy.

OIL CITY, June 22.—Market quiet at $2 25.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	653
J Bushnell	Keystone O W	933
J Bushnell	Standard O W	509
J Bushnell	Standard O W	925
Fisher Bros	Riverside O W	706
B S Duncan	Penn O W	472
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	935
N W Stevenson	Petrolite O W	154
J Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	481
Owner	Hutchinson O W	81
B S Duncan	Hutchinson O W	231
N W Stevenson	Fairview O W	884
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	244
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	636
Owner	Cosmos O W	80
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	201
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	233
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W	610
Hutchinson A B	Citizens O W	458
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	536
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	909
Hutchinson A B	Citizens O W	158
Total		10,134

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 23, 1873.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were forty-one cars, or about eight hundred and twenty head, the majority of which were Chicago stock. There were also some droves from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, and two loads from East Liberty, making in all not less than one thousand cattle as the total of offerings. The quality of the stock was mixed; there were some good cattle, and a fair number of medium, while the run of common cattle from the country was the lightest of the season. The drovers commenced to yard cattle at six o'clock, and up to past six all were ready to sell. The butchers, however, were backward about taking hold, and trade ruled slow for about an hour, when it grew duller, and was until the close a regular drag. The market was conceded by all the drovers to be the worst of the season. Prices were from 15c to 25c lower than last week, the greatest decline being on fancy stock. There were more common cattle, such as cows, on sale than has been here for six months, and on such trade was exceedingly bad. They had the effect of making a bad market, which will rule until the very close. On the whole, the market was a very unsatisfactory one for drovers many of whom complained about losing money. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds sold:

Extra 1,300 lb cattle, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,200 lb, fine and smooth, $6 35 to $6 50; prime 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lb, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; common steers $5 25 to $5 50; cows $3 00 to $4 50; bulls $3 00 to $4 00; stockers $4 75.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day:

Marks & Bro., Chicago	Cars.
L. Keifer, Chicago	1
Hollenbeck & Haas, Chicago	3
Isaac Zeigler, Chicago	1
L. Lowenstein, Chicago	2
Keifer & Lowenstein, Chicago	2
Orr & Williams, Chicago	2
L. Gutheir, Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2
S. Kramer, Chicago	1
M. Varner, Chicago	1
W. Mondshine, Chicago	1
C. Ruth, Chicago	1
J. Neecy, Chicago	1
W. Carr, Chicago	1
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1
E. Katz, Chicago	1
J. Hunter, Chicago	1
I. Shamberg, Chicago	2
Hazlewood & Blackstock, Chicago	2
Greenlaid & Cressinger	1
C. F. Laiblin, Canton	1
H. M. Mackeen, Bellair	1
W. J. Majors, Bellair	1
Orr & McClelland, Bellair	1
J. Hunter, Belmont	1
Total	47

Cattle Sales.

N. Carr sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $5 25 to $5 65.

Orr & Williams sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 32 head Kentucky cattle at figures ranging from $5 50 to $6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Robinson & Myers sold 13 head Greene county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 1 load common Illinois at from $4 50 to $5 00; also 1 load Chicago from $5 50 to $6.

S. Trautman sold 28 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Lowenstein & Arnold sold 17 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6; 12 head left over.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 50 head Chicago cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

W. Mondshine sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Jacob Neecy sold 3 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $7 00 ⅌ 100 lbs, and 1 load Ohio stillers from $5 75 to $6 50.

Hollenbeck & Haas sold 15 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 40.

L. Keifer sold 29 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Sol. Lowenthal sold 15 head common Washington county stock at prices ranging from $4 00 to $5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Jacob Thornberg sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 50.

Morris Kraus sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 50.

M. Varner sold 3 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

James Hunter sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S. Kraus & Schiff sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $5 70 to $6 50.

Louis Gerson sold 1 load Chicago cattle at an average of $5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Peter Schidmantel sold 20 head Butler county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 ⅌ 100 lbs.

James Hamlin sold 15 head Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $5 90 ⅌ 100 lbs.

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day was fair. Market slow and dull; not many selling. Prices lower—about $50 per head. Prime cows changed hands from $45 to $52; fair at $40 to $46.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day footed up in the neighborhood of fourteen hundred head. The market, like that for cattle, was slow, and sellers complained about the hard state of trade. All agree in reporting prices lower. Below will be found sales from which the reader can get a fair idea of the market:

John Cullen sold 90 head of sheep at prices from $5 50 to $6 ⅌ head. 51 head left over.

John Fairley sold 62 Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $2 50 to $3 50 ⅌ head, average weight 50 lbs.

J. F. Sneddy sold 83 head Armstrong county lambs at prices from $1 40 to $5 00 ⅌ head; also 20 sheep, average weight 94 lbs, at $4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

John Montgomery sold 53 head Armstrong county lambs at prices from $3 00 to $5 ⅌ head.

Peter Schidlemantel sold 140 head Butler county sheep and lambs at prices from $3 50 to $5 ⅌ 100 lbs for sheep, and from $1 50 to $2 ⅌ head for lambs.

M. Flinner sold 20 head Butler county lambs at prices from $2 00 to $2 50 per head. Also 20 head of sheep, averaging 100 lbs, at $4 50 per 100 lbs.

Jacob Keefer sold 71 head of lambs at prices from $1 70 to $3 50 per head, and 5 head of sheep from $2 00 to $3 00 per head.

J. Stewart sold 75 head of sheep from $4 50 to $5 50. Also 25 lambs from $3 00 to $4 50.

Robert McCamant sold 60 head of Lawrence county sheep, at prices ranging from $4 00 to $5 00 per hundred; average weight 100 lbs.

IRON MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

June 20.—The market presents about the same general features that we have heretofore noted. The depression which has characterized the trade since the beginning of the month still continues, and the indications are not very favorable for an early improvement. Consumers are withholding orders and purchasers are confined to small lots for immediate use, and although prices are a little easier, they look forward to a further reduction. We quote:

Bituminous Coal Iron, made from Iron Mountain ore—No 1 foundry, $40 @ $45; No 2 do, $35@$40; Iron Mountain charcoal—Nos 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, $45@$50; Missouri—No 1 foundry and white and mottled, neutral, $35. Scotch iron, $63@65. Rails—New rails, $60@65; second hand, nominal.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—Cotton steady at 18½c. Flour steady; extra family $5 75. Wheat quiet at $1 56@1 58. Corn in fair demand at 58c. Oats 45c. Rye steady at 79c. Groceries quiet. Mess pork $16 87½@17 00. Bacon 13½@13½c. Lard—Tierce 9¾@9¾c; keg 9¾@10c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Beef cattle dull and market favors buyers; sales 2,800 head; extras Pennsylvania and western steers at $7 25@7 50; fair to good $5 50@6 50. Sheep dull; sales 9,000 head at 4½c gross, according to condition. Hogs firmer; sales 5,000 head at $7 75@8 50, net.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 23.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 red $1 56; No 2 do $1 43@1 47; No 3 do $1 23. Corn steady; high mixed, seller September, 46c; corn mixed 46c. Oats 2c higher; No 1, 37@39c; No 2, 34c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 23.—Cotton dull; low middling, 17c. Wheat dull at $1 50@1 52. Corn dull at 58c. Oats active at 42@45c. Rye and barley dull and nominal. Eggs steady at 12½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 94a95½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¾.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy but rather more active at 4 to 5 per cent., with acceptances at 8 per cent. at the close.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 109¾ to 109¾ for sixty days, and 110¾ to 110¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold alternately weak and firm on various fluctuations, extremes of the day being 115 to 115¾. There were large orders to buy at about 115, and the bears were unable to depress the market below that figure, closed firm at 115¾. Loans 2 to 3¾ per cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $57,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $93,000. Customs receipts, $349,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and unchanged.

U. S. coup. '81	121¼	5-20s '67	120¾
5-20s '62	115¼	5-20s '68	120
5-20s '64	115¼	New 5s	113¾
5-20s '65	117¼	10-40s	113
New 5-20s '65	119	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouri	95¾	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	79	N. Carolina, old	25
Tennessee, new	79	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	60		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks weak and lower, but the decline is not marked, and transactions limited. Many larger operators absent. Short interest has been largely covered, and the demand for the active stock comes mainly from the public. The greatest activity was in Union Pacific, which advanced from 24¼ to 25¾, and closed at 24¾a25, the lowest price of the day. Other fluctuations were Erie 63¾a62¾; Pacific Mail 33¾a33¾; Western Union 85¾, 85, 85¼ and 85¼; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 32a32¾; Lake Shore 92¾a92¾; Ohio 38¾a37½; Rock Island 109¾a108¾; St. Paul 93¾a93; Wabash 68¾; Northwest 72¾a71½; Delaware and Lackawanna 99¾a98; Iron Mountain fell to 70 and sales of 100 shares, closing at 65 bid; Produce Exchange will adjourn from July 3d to 7th.

Canton	75	St. Paul preferred	72¾
W. U. Tel. Co	85¼	Toledo & Wabash	68¾
Quicksilver	35	Do preferred	85
Adams Express	93¾	Fort Wayne	96
Wells, Fargo & Co	82¾	Terre Haute	15
American Ex. Co	64	Do preferred	40
U. S. Express Co	72¾	Chicago & Alton	109¾
Pacific Mail	37	Chicago & Alton pref	119
N. Y. Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	38
Erie	62¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	92
Do preferred	72	Burlington & Quincy	124
Harlem	125	Panama	87½
Do preferred	130	Lake Shore	92¾
Michigan Central	97	Illinois Central	105
R., Ft. W. & C	87	Union Pacific	24¾
Northwest common	72¾	Central Pacific	102¾
Do preferred	83¾	Union	84¾
Rock Island	109¾	Del. & Lack	102¾
New Jersey Central	102¾	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	81	Bankers' Bills	108¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 23, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; few round lots of spring extras sold on private terms; shippers refuse to pay over $6 00a6 25 for good to choice spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat moderately active on speculative account, and prices higher; closing quiet; No 2 spring $1 20, soft; $1 20¾ hard spot; $1 20 June; $1 16¾ July; No 1 red at $1 22; No 2, $1 16; rejected $1 08. Corn active and higher, and closing firm; No 2, 39c regular; 38c fresh spot; 38¾a38c July; 37½c bid for August; rejected 37½c. Oats firm and higher; No 2, 26¾a27c regular and 27c bid for July. Rye dull and nominally 87½c bid for July. Barley very dull; No 2 nominally 50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork fairly active but lower, selling at $14 75 cash; $14 60@14 75 July; closing at $14 65. Lard firmer, at $8 20@8 25. Meats and bacon inactive and nominally unchanged.

LATER.—After the close of the regular Board today some excitement was caused in the provision market by the announcement of the failure of Henry Mirsand & Co., one of the oldest and most highly esteemed firms of packers in the city. Prices of mess pork rapidly declined to $13 cash or July, but subsequently recovered to $13 80, closing at that figure, and $13 70 August. Lard also dropped to $8 cash, but rallied and was dull at 8a8¼c. Bulk meats and bacon inactive and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton in limited request at 21c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $4 65@5 50; white wheat extra $7a8 90; St. Louis $6 00@10 00. Corn meal dull at $4 40a5 50. Wheat firmer at 93c. Wheat firm; No 3 Milwaukee, $1 44; No 2 do $1 47a1 52. Rye active; western 83a86c.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Grand British Naval Display in Honor of the Shah of Persia.

LONDON, June 23.—One of the grandest naval displays ever held in the British waters was made today in honor of the Shah of Persia, at Portsmouth. The town was ornamented with streamers and triumphal arches, the harbor filled with shipping of all kinds decorated with flags of all nations, and the shores of both sides covered with masses of spectators, thousands of whom came from London. The fleet, drawn up at Spithead, consisted of forty-four vessels, the finest and largest in the British Navy, comprising the entire channel squadron, with numerous additions and nearly all the great iron-clads. The Shah arrived at Portsmouth at noon. His Majesty was received with cheers by the immense assemblage in and around the depot. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert was in waiting and the Shah immediately embarked, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert and Carewitch. The yacht steamed slowly out of the harbor, and arriving in front of the fleet was greeted with salutes from the iron clads. The Shah took a conspicuous place on the yacht, surrounded by the Princes, and proceeded to inspect the fleet, passing up and down in front of and between the lines. The guns were manned and salutes fired as the royal yacht passed. When the inspection was completed the Victoria and Albert steamed to the front again, and the review terminated with a grand salute, fired simultaneously by all the vessels of the fleet. The royal party then returned to Portsmouth, where a banquet and other festivities are now in progress. The Shah, in conversation with Mr. Schenck, American Minister, last week, regretted that distance and want of time prevented him from visiting the United States, a country he had heard much of, and desired that his compliments should be sent to President Grant.

Continued Success of the Russian Forces in Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Dispatches from Central Asia announce that the Tash Kend column of the Khivan expedition, under command of Gen. Kaufman, has captured the strong fortress at Dewanga the left bank of Oxus Dairs, a river sixty miles from Khiva.

Progress of the New Cable.

LONDON, June 23.—The Great Eastern reports at noon on Sunday, in latitude fifty-three, longitude fifty-five, that two thousand and fifty miles of cable has been laid.

Public Banquet Interdicted.

PARIS, June 23.—The Prefect of Versailles has prohibited a public banquet, which was to have been given by Gambetta and the Radicals on the anniversary of the death of Gen. Hoche. The affair will consequently take place in private.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, June 23.—The Shah of Persia, and a number of distinguished persons visited Woolwich on Saturday and in the evening attended the Opera. Yesterday he visited the Zoological Gardens, and to-day goes to Portsmouth to be present at the grand review of the channel squadron.

The United States steamer Congress has arrived at Southampton.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 23, P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92¾; 5-20s of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 49¾. The rate of discount for three months bills in open market is ¾ per cent. below the bank rate. Refined petroleum 14½d.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—5-20s, 92, 92¾.

PARIS, June 23.—Rentes 56 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000 bales; American 5,000 bales; July and August delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn 26s 6d. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middies 57s. Spirits petroleum 13d.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Refined petroleum 39 francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States occasional light rain, partly cloudy weather and winds veering to gentle and fresh southeasterly and southwesterly.

For New England gentle and fresh southerly to southwesterly winds probable. For the Southern States east of the Mississippi generally clear or partly cloudy weather and light to fresh winds. For the Lower Lake regions partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas, followed by winds veering to southerly and westerly. For the Upper Lake regions partly cloudy weather with occasional light rain. Midnight telegraphic reports from the Rocky and West Gulf States, Michigan and Northwest: are partly missing.

Midnight Bulletin.

June 23, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	79	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	82	S. E	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	81	S. W.	Fair.
Gainesville, Texas	89	S.	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind	81	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan	78	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	77	S.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	81	S. E.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn	74	S.	Fair.
New Orleans, La	81	S.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	74	W.	Unsettling
Pittsburgh, Pa	76	E.	Threatning
Shreveport, La	81	S.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	81	S. W.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	80	S. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton, D. T	80	S.	Fair.
Lacrosse, Wis	79		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	74		Fair.

LOCAL MEANS FOR YESTERDAY.

Barometer, 29.961. Thermometer, 80. Humidity, 66 5 per cent. Direction of wind, westerly. Weather, partly cloudy. Rainfall, 0.00 inches. Amount of rainfall, 0.02. Highest temperature, 91.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

First Passenger Train from Brookville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., June 22, 1873.

The first regular passenger train on the new narrow extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad left this place this morning at six-thirty. Hereafter trains will be run regularly, making connection at Redbank with the Buffalo Express, north and south.

The Kellogg Shooting Case.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—The case of the State versus Mervin M. Cohen and Charles K. Ridley, charged with shooting with intent to kill William Pitt Kellogg, was commenced at Carrollton this morning before Judge Pardee. The venue having been changed to Jefferson county, the State Attorney General Field, assisted by R. King Cutler, and ex-Postmaster Lowell, represent the State. Messrs. T. J. Semmes, E. J. Ellis and John H. Kew appeared for Ridley, and Messrs. William M. Randolph, C. Caste Janvon and C. K. Whitney for Cohen. The jury consists of ten negroes and two whites. Kellogg was present as a witness. The court is progressing to-night, the Court room is crowded, and much interest is manifested.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Steamer Telegraph Snagged.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The *Gazette* special says the steamer Telegraph, coming down the river, was snagged to-night near Portsmouth, and sunk on the bar opposite Gaylord's rolling mill, but was subsequently repaired and gotten off by the Elna with very little damage.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 23.—River falling with five feet on Harpeth Shoals.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Arrived—R. E. Lee and Yeagar, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Mitchell, St. Paul; Liberty, Wheeling; Grand Tower, *Memphis*, Brown, Cairo; Illinois; Josephine, Cincinnati; Pittsburgh; Ross Taylor, Quincy. Departed—Johnson, St. Paul; Keokuk; Belle Memphis; Memphis; Grafton, Lasalle. River stationary. Clear and very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—Arrived—Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Superintendent Hosmer, Orleans; Gus Mills, above; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; J. L. Ryan, New Orleans. River fell three inches. Clear and hot.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 22.—River falling with eight feet and a half feet. Arrived—Robert Semple, from above.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 23.—Down—Future City and barges, and Pargoud. Up—Glencoe and John Kyle. Clear and warm.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Arrived—H. H. Turner, Cincinnati; Henry Ames, St. Louis. Departed—Charles Bodmann, Cincinnati. Clear; thermometer eighty-nine.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THIS is St. John's day.

THE Mercantile Library rooms are now open after renovation.

A GOLD WATCH and chain were stolen yesterday afternoon from a house in Quinton alley, in the Sixth ward.

THE case of Fisher, arrested in Allegheny for forgery, will not be heard till Thursday, the 26th instant.

MAYOR Callow fined Mike Duffy fifty dollars and costs yesterday, for temporarily appropriating a gentleman's carriage, and briefly smashing it up.

EXCAVATIONS for the foundation of the new church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Sandusky and Isabella streets, Allegheny, were begun yesterday morning.

ALDERMAN McMasters yesterday issued a warrant for Fred Gratt, at the instance and upon the oath of Margaret Gratt, who charges abandonment and desertion.

MATTHEW SCHNECKERT is charged before Mayor Blackmore with the larceny of a gold watch and chain valued at $110 in money. A warrant was issued.

ANDREW LINK and Charles Russell, charged with the larceny of $84, on oath of D. McNulty, were yesterday committed for trial by Mayor Blackmore in default of bail.

THE HEARING in the cases of John Newell and Robert McCutcheon, charged with gambling and maintaining a gambling house, will be heard this afternoon at four o'clock.

THERE will be another free concert at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening, June 26th, by the choir of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. All are invited.

THE third Great Western concert will be given in the West Park, Allegheny, this evening. Fifteen thousand people were present on Saturday evening, and as many are expected to-night.

ALDERMAN NEUBERT has an officer in search of Henry Hershelser, who is charged with assault and battery on oath of Peter Weiss. The trouble between the parties occurred in East Liberty.

DEPUTY MAYOR BARKER yesterday fined D. Billinger and Charles Gallagher $25 and costs each, for abuse of a horse and damage to a buggy, which they hired from the livery stable of S. Ward, Jr.

THE Allegheny *Evening Star* made its first appearance yesterday for the first time. J. Kennedy, editor; N. A. Cowen, city editor; Guy Irwin, Pittsburgh reporter; George Sneed and M. Clancy, Allegheny reporters.

THE Printing Committee of the City Councils met last evening and decided to recommend to Councils the appointment of newspaper bids for printing the reports on the bond question out of the funds of the Finance Committee.

A CORRESPONDENT makes inquiry for the Third District road commissioner and says that he, the commissioner, has never yet by his knowledge been seen in the Twenty-third ward. The services of the gentleman are needed in that section.

SEVEN HUNDRED and forty-two dollars were lost yesterday in Allegheny city. The money belongs to orphan children, and the finder will receive the one hundred dollars of the amount by returning it to Wm. McKenny, No. 139 Federal street, Allegheny.

MESSRS. Fulton, chairman, Oberheldman, Galvin and Bryce are the only members of the Committee on Appeal that are in regular attendance at the meetings. It is to be hoped that more of the eleven members will add in the work of this committee.

The Allegheny Committee on City Property met last evening, but transacted no important business. The Committee on Parks and Parades also met. There is no probability of a change in text books, and nothing definite was done with respect to grades.

YESTERDAY morning Chief Clark, of the Allegheny police, arrested William Hall, charged with stealing a wagon load of scrap iron, the property of Ives, Snook & Co., of Penn street. Information was laid some three months since, but Wright has kept shady in the oil regions till now.

JACOB and Henry Baumiller are charged with felonious assault, before Deputy Mayor Barker, on oath of Jacob Graff. The parties got into a difficulty at Castle Shannon, on Sunday, and beat, abused and cut deponent, as he alleges. Lieutenant Stemmler is looking after the defendants.

JOSEPH REDMAN was arrested in Allegheny last evening, under the Livery Stable act. He hired a horse and buggy from Spencer & Willson, No. 97 Cedar avenue, ostensibly to go to a funeral, but went to a point beyond, abused the horse by fast driving and broke the buggy. The Quarter Sessions will take cognizance of this offence.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Question of Municipal Authority.

Trouble About the Telegraph Wires—The Police Committee Belligerent—Determined Announcement from the Mayor—A Committee of Conference—Mayor and Police Under Orders to Act.

A special meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chas. P. Duff in the chair, who stated that the meeting was occasioned by the summary action of the Fire Commissioners in severing the connection of the police dials with the fire alarm telegraph wires. He explained the advantages heretofore had by communication by telegraph with the station houses in the Twelfth and Seventeenth wards, and said that it saved time and men. A monthly committee of the Fire Commissioners had called upon the Mayor and stated that they intended to sever the connection and the Mayor had asked delay, until the Police Committee could act.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

To the Police Committee:

GENTLEMEN—The Fire Commissioners called upon me yesterday at a time when I was unable to state to them all that I wished, in regard to cutting off the police from the fire alarm telegraph. I stated to them that the Police Committee had appointed a special committee to make the necessary arrangements about the matter, and that I was opposed to taking any immediate action until that committee would report. I advised them to that effect for the reason that the police had given the alarms for nearly every fire that had occurred for the last year, day or night, and had in nearly all cases rendered good assistance to the firemen in the discharge of their duties, in subduing fires and preserving order. Now, as I understand the law, it is the duty of the police to assist the firemen in every way they can. It is also the duty of the firemen to assist the police, and they are to co-operate together for the benefit of the city and citizens in general. I contended after that I informed the committee of the case they had no right whatever to cut the police off at one day's notice. They should be compelled to replace the wires immediately, or I should issue an immediate order for the police to return the keys to the office which, for the good of the city, I would much regret to do, but the blame should rest where it belongs. It has operated very well ever since it has been started, and I cannot recall a single instance where it has been a detriment to the fire department, but on the other hand of great service."

Respectfully,
JAMES BLACKMORE.

A QUESTION AS TO POWERS.

Mr. McGimpsey said the city put up the telegraph and pays the firemen. He thought the police force as much service as the firemen are, to-day. If the police have been acting wrong in the dials, then that is another question. He wanted to know whether the councils, the firemen or the police committee "hossed" this matter.

Mr. Jeremy asked who was chairman of the Special Committee of the Police Committee.

Mr. Duff answered that he was chairman, and he endorsed several of the remarks, as an estimate as to the cost of the additional wire, but had failed.

Major Blackmore said with reference to the use of the telegraph, that he knew it was frequently used for the notification of lost children, accidents, &c., but he would, if necessary, order them discontinued if the Fire Commission thought it detrimental to the fire alarm. He cited instances of the need of the telegraph for police purposes.

A WAR-LIKE SUGGESTION.

Mr. McKee suggested that the alarm keys be taken up from the police until the connection is renewed.

Mr. John Mooney, who resides in the Seventeenth ward, claimed a great need of the telegraph to that populous district, three miles from police headquarters, and in case of a riot prompt aid could not be had. The telegraph is often needed. If the city owns it he thought there was a right to use it for police as well as for fire purposes. "If they don't, do what is right let us make them do it."

Mr. Jeremy did not agree with Mr. McKee. He thought there ought to be a special committee appointed to confer with the Fire Commission—reason with them. They are the servants of the city. He moved the appointment of such committee.

CONCILIA POWER.

Mr. Duff suggested that both the Commission and and the committee are creatures of Council. The committee ought to decide upon a remedy and then ask the endorsement of Councils. It was clearly in his opinion, the action of Councils that the telegraph should be for fire and police business, but whether the committee under which it had been constructed so considered it, was a question.

THE SENSE OF POLICE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. John Moore agreed that this was all right, but there must be immediate relief. He referred to the fact that in Lawrenceville there was a public clock which was to be erected, and thought the city council had been paid to it for the past three weeks. The firemen asked more wages, and Councils had given it to them, now the Commissioners present the fire alarm telegraph, and the police force part of them—are interfered with.

Mr. McGimpsey thought that as the Police Committee was a part of Councils, they had more power than the Fire Commissioners. He thought the committee ought to demand that they replace the dials.

FORCE SUGGESTED.

Mr. Zern spoke strongly in favor of decisive action and said that the committee ought to demand the connection, and that quickly. He moved to amend Mr. Jeremy's motion, that if the request be not complied with, the Mayor be instructed, with aid of the police to make the connection.

Mr. Jeremy thought they had no power to do that as the Fire Commission have, by ordinance, control of the wires.

The Clerk here read the act of Assembly of February 28th, 1866, creating the paid fire department, in which the telegraph is named "Fire and Police." Also, a section of an ordinance showing that the Commission has sole power and control over the wires.)

Mr. Jeremy was in favor of peace measures, and the Commission should be asked to continue the connection until Councils can act in the matter.

ACTION AGREED UPON.

Mayor Blackmore said that had he been able and had he known they would disconnect the wires he would have stopped it by the aid of the police force.

Mr. Jeremy accepted Mr. Zern's amendment, and on motion, as amended, that a committee of five be appointed to request the Fire Commission to replace the connection with the police dials, and in case of refusal that the Mayor, with aid of police, be instructed to do so, was passed. Messrs. Jeremy, Zern, McGimpsey, John Moore and McKee were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. McKee, the chairman was instructed to prepare and present to Councils an ordinance placing the telegraph wires in charge of a special committee of nine.

Mr. Jeremy doubted the power of Councils to do so, but left it to proceed with him.

On motion adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Peter Suhr, charged with assault and battery on his wife, was acquitted.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Heasker Teamer and Rosanna McCormick, indicted for adultery, the Court quashed the indictment as against the latter defendant, it appearing that her husband had made the information, while the law prevents a husband from making an information against his wife for an offense of this kind.

The next case taken up was that of William Speelman, John Robinson and Albert Stehle, indicted for larceny of a horse, the property of Peter Shuster. Shuster is a farmer of Versailles township, and alleges that the defendants violated the confidence of a neighbor in the night time, and took charge of three horses, and that they afterward came to the farm and appropriated three saddles and bridles, with which they rode off. It seems that after going over the road some distance, a quarrel arose, during which one of the horses was badly cut. The ride was then abandoned, the saddles and bridles removed and thrown over a precipice, and the horses sent back home. In charging the jury His Honor remarked that the defendants had no doubt behaved badly, but unless the jury was satisfied that they had stolen the horses with the avowed purpose of converting them to their own use, there was no felonious intent, and they would have to acquit them. The defendants denied any felonious intent, and stated that the saddles had been left where the owner could get possession of them. No verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

The same parties were then placed on trial on an indictment charging them with malicious mischief and cruelty to animals, H. Edmundson prosecuting witness. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Mike Sheehan,	Louis Miller,
John Hughes,	John Martin,
Nathan Levey,	Peter Schiegle,
Robert Cain,	Thomas Sweeney,
Wm. Sawyer,	Wm. Reismeyer,
John McPerson,	Dennis McGhill,
Ellen Barnor,	Michael Sandy,
Jacob Eicher, et al.,	John Yonker, et al.,
W. P. Brown,	Adam Hohn,
Gottieb Mathis, et al.	

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Previous to the argument before Judge Kirkpatrick in the Edgewood Railroad case, reported elsewhere, Judge Hampton disposed of several cases on the argument list.

VERDICT SET ASIDE.

Hostetter vs. Standard Oil Company.

As will be remembered, the lengthy trial of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, for libel, vs. Dr. D. Hostetter, vs. the Standard Oil Company, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $51,075 63. The defendant's counsel immediately moved for a new trial, which came up for argument on Friday last. M. W. Acheson, Esq., appeared for defendants, and John Barton, Esq., for plaintiff. On Saturday Judge Hampton set the verdict aside, as grossly excessive, and granted a new trial.

Mortuary Report.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the total number of deaths in the city for the week ending June 22d were 78: of this number 38 were males, 33 females; 75 were white, and 3 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Typhoid fever and scarlet fever, each 7; measles, 0; cerebro-spinal meningitis, convulsions, and malformation, each 4; choera infantum, consumption, old age and whooping cough, each 3; railroad accident, congestion of brain, cornstea, debility, diarrhœa, acute interitis, inanition, acute laryngitis, sub acute meningitis, pneumonia and suicide, each 2; crushed, drowning, burning, scarlitia, diphtheria, puerperal fever, valvular disease of the heart, invagination, syphilis, premature birth, peritonitis and unknown, each 1. The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 23; from 1 to 5, 10; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 4; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 2.

ALLEGHENY.

The weekly mortuary report of Health Officer Christ Hoch, of Allegheny, for the week ending June 21st, shows that the total number of deaths were 34, of this number, there were males, 16; females, 8; whites, 24; colored, none. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 2; diphtheria, 2; typhoid fever, 1; marasmus, 1; inflammation of the brain, 2; consumption, 1; bronchitis, 1; paralysis, 1; whooping cough, 1; consumption of bowels, 3; hydrocele, 1; cancer, 1; unknown 1; pneumonia, 2; drowned, 1; astrophia, 1; phthisis, 1.

The Dog Nuisance.

A correspondent, who seems to have suffered from the canine race, sends us the following, dated yesterday:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Police officer A. J. Lyons shot a dog at the corner of Penn avenue and Sandusky street this morning—undoubtedly a case of hydrophobia.

It is about time the papers were stirring up this dog nuisance. The dogs are running about the street frothing at the mouth, and the owners refuse to pay any attention to them. Is there not a law taxing dogs? I believe there is, and I think the tax on a dog's has more than paid for all the sheep killed. Put them through.

They are a nuisance to me on my business tours, and cause me no little anxiety. I was once laid up over a month, compelled to go on crutches, at an expense of over $200, all through having been bitten by one of the thousand useless curs that roam about the streets. Put them through.

T. D. B.

Our correspondent's communication is to the point, and ought to attract the attention of the authorities. T. D. B. has certainly suffered as others have, and as others may. Like him, we say to the police, "Put them through."

Charged With Embezzlement.

John Rauber, an Alderman of the South Side, is charged before Mayor Blackmore with embezzlement, on oath of Mrs. F. F. Baker. The prosecutrix alleges that, acting as her agent, the defendant collected rents for houses on Coal Hill road, to the amount of $75, which he has neglected and refused to pay over. A warrant has been issued for the Squire.

THE EDGEWOOD RAILROAD CASE.

Motion to Dissolve the Preliminary Injunction—The Arguments of Counsel.

As already stated, the counsel for the Edgewood Railroad Company, on Saturday last, filed a bond in the sum of $50,000, for the purpose of indemnifying the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for any damage which the latter might sustain from the construction of the company's track over the site claimed to have been secured by said Institution for the erection of buildings, &c. The company entered upon the ground as the property of James Kelly, and filed a bond in his favor for $25,000, but subsequently the corporators of the Deaf Mute Institution applied for an injunction, alleging that they had an equitable title for ten acres of the ground, which had been donated to them by James Kelly under an article of agreement. The Court having granted a preliminary injunction, the bond above mentioned was filed in the Court of Common Pleas and approved. Thereupon the counsel for the railroad company moved the District Court to dissolve the injunction, which motion came up for argument yesterday morning before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Robert Woods opened the case. The first point he made was, that the interference was not with the franchise of the institution, but with the title to the land. The act of Assembly only excepted burying grounds, church property and dwelling houses inhabited by the owner from condemnation in such cases. The institution could have no higher claim than a fee simple; and there was nothing in the argument advanced that the plaintiffs, being the older corporation, must be protected in their franchises as against the younger corporation, the railroad company. The trouble with the plaintiffs, in their case, was, that the defendants were the public corporation, under the laws of the Commonwealth, and no Court alongside such a charter by injunction. It was no answer to this position to say that the defendants could have organized under the general railroad law. The allegation that the building of this road, as a public road, was a fraud, was altogether immaterial. If it was a fraud at all, it was a fraud upon the Commonwealth, and the only remedy in that case would be, not by injunction, but by *quo warranto* proceedings. He asserted that the granting of an injunction in this case was altogether erroneous.

Mr. Schoyer followed on the other side, making the argument that one corporation could not absorb the franchises of another corporation previously created. The next point dwelt upon was, that the railroad was a fraud upon the public—having never organized for private benefit, under the general railroad law, for the purpose of avoiding difficulties and disadvantages which they would have been sure to encounter under the literal railroad law. In such case the court had power to look into the motives of the defendants, and enjoin upon that ground.

Mr. Marshall then addressed the Court on the behalf of defendants. He first quoted from the charter of the Deaf and Dumb institution, to prove that they had full power to sell and purchase, as they might see fit. He then held that the doctrines that the Court could look into the motives of the defendants' charter, was a most monstrous one. The Court had no power to go beyond the terms of the charter, and there was nothing in the statute to show that the company had no right to appropriate the land. In support of the doctrine that one corporation could enter upon the grounds belonging to another, he cited the case of the Lehigh Valley vs. the same thing. The organization, under the general railroad law, must be a long time in process, and the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used for the cure in each particular case.

Specimens of urine can be sent by express (but not by mail) from anywhere in the United States; and medicines obtained by the same conveyance.

Our charges for examination and medicines range from three to ten dollars.

I. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address—Drs. Oldshue, No. 123 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

100,000 Living, Historical and Representative Curiosities!

1,500 Animals, Birds, Reptiles and Marine Monsters.

100 Magnificent Cages, Dens and Vans.

12 Gorgeous Statuary Chariots.

5 Trains of Railroad Cars remodeled to transport P. T. Barnum's Moving World's Fair.

Daily Expenses Exceed the Gross Receipts of all a dozen other shows.

3 great Circus Troupes.

3 separate and distinct Circus Rings, all in full performance at the same time.

Living Sea Lions and Marine Monsters.

Prof. Risley's $5000 Talking Machine.

Wild Fiji Cannibals.

Horse Riding Goats.

Admiral Dot, famous Californian Dwarf, 16 years old, only 25 inches high, weighs 15 lbs.

4 Asiatic and African Elephants.

4 Brass Bands and Chariot Organs.

Procession nearly 3 miles long.

20 Colossal Pavilions and the Great Amphitheater Building occupy 6 full squares.

Black Rhinoceros, large as an Elephant.

1,200 Men and Horses.

70 First-class Performers.

25 Double-decked Cages, including the celebrated Lilliputian Grimaldi, Commodore Nutt, besides Thousands of the most intensely interesting curiosities as well worth the very low price of admission to see, not mentioned at all in this advertisement.

DAILY FREE EXCURSIONS
TO HOMESTEAD PARK.

On Pan Handle R. R.,
TO HOMESTEAD TERRACE,
On A. V. R. R. and Wildwood Avenue,
TO NORTH HOMESTEAD,
In Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh,
TO HOMESTEAD,
On P., C. and V. R. R.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to invest in really valuable suburban property are invited to visit and examine any of the above localities before purchasing elsewhere. Individuals or parties will be furnished with railroad tickets and accompanied by a gentleman to show them over the property, give lowest prices and all other information, at any time prior to the next series of public sales. Business of pleasure cannot be more pleasantly combined. Those who come first will have the first choice.

For tickets, &c., apply at Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. TTHS

Exhibition of Fine Furniture To-day and To-morrow.

There will be on exhibition to-day and to-morrow, at the furniture store of Messrs. Joseph Myer & Son, 412 and 414 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, the finest and most skilfully made suite of parlor furniture ever manufactured in Pittsburgh. It was ordered by one of our prominent citizens, and consists of two sofas, two arm chairs, two rocking chairs on castors, a decided novelty, and four small chairs—all made of walnut, finished in oil, gilt linings, painted medallions, covered with red satin, damask and blue puffings. It will be on view here at a fashionable hour to-day and to-morrow, preparatory to its being shipped to its destination in Paris, and also a rosewood inlaid etagere. Messrs. Myer & Son have justly earned their reputation, and the facts above stated show they are determined to maintain it by continuing to turn out a class of work which cannot be excelled here or anywhere. The ladies, especially are invited to call and examine the above mentioned furniture during the time it is on exhibition, for we are fully persuaded they will appreciate it, and some of them may, perhaps, be induced to order suites of similar character; besides, it will only be doing justice to Messrs. Myer & Son, by showing them that their efforts to elevate the standard of taste in the matter of home adornment is appreciated by those principally interested.

Chronic Diseases.

There is scarcely a chronic disease afflicting the human body but what its true character may be ascertained by making a correct examination and analysis of the urinary secretion alone.

This is true not only of kidney affections, dropsy, diabetes, gravel, and all urinary difficulties, but is equally true of liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, rheumatism, asthma, consumption, scrofula, and the many diseases peculiar to females, all of which may be detected by a scientific examination of the urine. From close attention and long and patient investigation in this line, we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used for the cure in each particular case.

Specimens of urine can be sent by express (but not by mail) from anywhere in the United States; and medicines obtained by the same conveyance.

Our charges for examination and medicines range from three to ten dollars.

I. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address—Drs. Oldshue, No. 123 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 99 Fifth avenue.

Music and Ice Cream.

Young man, do not visit the Park this evening and run the risk of having your better half's soothing voice, without visiting the "Ice Cream Parlor" of Mrs. A. Rhodes, 287 Western avenue, Allegheny, you may be refreshed with some of the most delicious cream, creamy strawberry ice cream and but a short distance from the large manufacturing establishments, and still away from the dirt and smoke of the city.

Will be sold lower than any lots now in the market.

Apply soon to

HERRON & BATES,
83 Wood street, or to
J. H. HILLERMAN & CO.,
77 Fourth avenue.

A Complete Home
FOR SALE.

Four Acres Choice Land,

WELL IMPROVED,

With choice Shrubbery, Walks and Drives, situate on Reedsdale street, convenient to Pittsburgh Railroad Station, Liberty and Penn avenues. Improvements consist of a first-class Dwelling of 12 Rooms, Bathing and all modern improvements, with suitable Outbuildings; will be divided—2½ Acres each—as improvements. A rare opportunity to secure a good location and a desirable home. Inquire of

W. HASTINGS,
STUB PENN AVENUE, EAST LIBERTY.

FOR SALE,
Manufacturing Site.

A Two Story Rolling, 100 by 120, containing a good Engine, 100 feet Shafting, good Foundry and Pattern Rooms, 7 Blacksmith Fires, &c. Would make a splendid Machine Shop, Casting Mill or Manufactory of any kind. Also adjoining, 2(50 feet of Ground by 120, situated in Thirty-sixth street, Main street, Penn avenue and Nicoloca Pavement. Coal and Coke handy. Will sell low. This unexcelled site. Inquire of

WOODS & BROWN,
NO. 123 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE.
Assignees' Sale.

The undersigned Assignees of W. H. CLULEY will offer at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, June 25th, 1873,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At No. 110 Water Street, Pittsburgh,

The following Valuable Personal Property, belonging to the estate of the said W. H. Cluley, Bankrupt:

1 Steam Engine, 9 inch cyl.-der, 20 inch stroke.
1 Steam Engine, 6 inch cylinder, 12 inch stroke, 6 feet long.
1 Iron Lathe, New York Engine Co.'s make.
1 Iron Lathe, make unknown.
10 Brass Lathes, Screw Machines.
1 Pattern Maker's Lathe.
1 Planer Bed Machines.
1 Drill Press.
1 Pipe Machine, Kemper's.
1 Set Eclipse Pump Patterns.
1 Set Steam Pump Miscellaneous Patterns.
1 Stereotype Furnace.
Engine Lathes, Grind Stone, Vises, Chain Blocks, Blacksmiths' Tools, Machinists' Tools, Fits, &c., &c.; 1 set Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, &c.; Wrought Iron Pipe all sizes; Gas and Steam Fittings; Brass Rib, Basin, Gas and Globe Cocks; Angle, Check and Vacuum Valves; Steam Gauge, Spring Balances, Steam Gauges, Oil Cups, Lubricators, &c.; Pump Castings, Pump Rods, Brass Tubing, &c., &c.; Office Furniture, 1 Burke & Fowler Safe, 1 Thomas's Calendar Clock, Desk, Chairs, Letter Press, &c., &c.; also 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy and 1 Spring Wagon.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. C. ROBERTSON,
SAML. B. CLULEY,
Assignees.

THIRTEENTH WARD
LOTS
FOR SALE, CHEAP.

19 Lots, 25×100 feet, about 2 minutes' walk from Central Car Station, Thirteenth ward.

These Lots are in an eligible, healthy location and good neighborhood, near church and schools, and very desirable for dwelling. To persons of moderate means or for an investment they are the most desirable lots in the market, being easy of access, and but a short distance from the large manufacturing establishments, and still away from the dirt and smoke of the city.

Will be sold lower than any lots now in the market.

Apply soon to

HERRON & BATES,
83 Wood street, or to
J. H. HILLERMAN & CO.,
77 Fourth avenue.

A Complete Home
FOR SALE.

Four Acres Choice Land,

WELL IMPROVED,

With choice Shrubbery, Walks and Drives, situate on Reedsdale street, convenient to Pittsburgh Railroad Station, Liberty and Penn avenues. Improvements consist of a first-class Dwelling of 12 Rooms, Bathing and all modern improvements, with suitable Outbuildings; will be divided—2½ Acres each—as improvements. A rare opportunity to secure a good location and a desirable home. Inquire of

W. HASTINGS,
STUB PENN AVENUE, EAST LIBERTY.

FOR SALE,
Manufacturing Site.

A Two Story Rolling, 100 by 120, containing a good Engine, 100 feet Shafting, good Foundry and Pattern Rooms, 7 Blacksmith Fires, &c. Would make a splendid Machine Shop, Casting Mill or Manufactory of any kind. Also adjoining, 260 feet of Ground by 120, situated in Thirty-sixth street, Main street, Penn avenue and Nicoloca Pavement. Coal and Coke handy. Will sell low. This unexcelled site. Inquire of

WOODS & BROWN,
NO. 123 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE.
Assignees' Sale.

The undersigned Assignees of W. H. CLULEY will offer at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, June 25th, 1873,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At No. 110 Water Street, Pittsburgh,

The following Valuable Personal Property, belonging to the estate of the said W. H. Cluley, Bankrupt:

1 Steam Engine, 9 inch cyl.-der, 20 inch stroke.
1 Steam Engine, 6 inch cylinder, 12 inch stroke, 6 feet long.
1 Iron Lathe, New York Engine Co.'s make.
1 Iron Lathe, make unknown.
10 Brass Lathes, Screw Machines.
1 Pattern Maker's Lathe.
1 Planer Bed Machines.
1 Drill Press.
1 Pipe Machine, Kemper's.
1 Set Eclipse Pump Patterns.
1 Set Steam Pump Miscellaneous Patterns.
1 Stereotype Furnace.
Engine Lathes, Grind Stone, Vises, Chain Blocks, Blacksmiths' Tools, Machinists' Tools, Fits, &c., &c.; 1 set Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, &c.; Wrought Iron Pipe all sizes; Gas and Steam Fittings; Brass Rib, Basin, Gas and Globe Cocks; Angle, Check and Vacuum Valves; Steam Gauge, Spring Balances, Steam Gauges, Oil Cups, Lubricators, &c.; Pump Castings, Pump Rods, Brass Tubing, &c., &c.; Office Furniture, 1 Burke & Fowler Safe, 1 Thomas's Calendar Clock, Desk, Chairs, Letter Press, &c., &c.; also 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy and 1 Spring Wagon.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. C. ROBERTSON,
SAML. B. CLULEY,
Assignees.

DIED:

DITRIDGE—On Sunday morning, June 22, 1873, EDWARD RICHARD DITRIDGE, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence Braddon's Station, TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, Carriages will meet the 8:30 A. M. train at Samson's, No. 19 Seventh avenue, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

AUGHLIN—At Homewood, on Sabbath evening, June 22nd, PHILIA F